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Laborites Withstand Votes in Parliament

By Peter Dunne

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UPI)—The Labor government survived three key votes in parliament today, but its position remains precarious.

Three ballots were held today on the controversial measure, for as the day on two bills. One bill would allow state to private schools, thus relieving them to join the education system.

Second bill would ban the "staggered" system in farming which would require the farmer to work as long as they are working, but are ousted if they are fired.

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TAKING AIM—A Christian boy, 12, member of the National Liberation party, handling machine gun in Beirut.

Pound, Dollar Drop in Europe

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UPI)—

Both the pound and the dollar declined in trading on European currency exchanges today, the pound losing nearly 2 cents.

The pound fell after Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey indicated that the Treasury was raising its estimate of government borrowing needs for next year.

Weakness of the dollar was attributed to demand for West German marks. Details on Page 9.

3d World Hopes to Avoid Economic Clash

By Peter Grose

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 8 (UPI)—Negotiators of leading developing countries are seeking means to avoid a bitter year-end confrontation with the industrialized nations, but without easing their pressure for changes in the world economic order.

The Third World bloc at the United Nations has been given a "green light" to press its case for a new international economic order, where representatives of 77 nations are discussing problems of energy supplies, raw materials prices and urgent debt relief for the poorest nations.

The lack of progress at the year-long conference has been a source of mounting frustration at the 31st General Assembly, which has deferred its full consideration of world economic changes until the end of the year.

Disappointment on the evidence so far is adding weight to arguments among the rich oil-producing nations that a significant further increase in the price of oil may be desirable as a new show of the Third World's economic muscle.

Moderate Tones
Diplomats from several developed countries were heartened by the moderate tone in the report to the Assembly's Economic Committee last Tuesday by a co-chairman of the Paris conference.

U.K. Panel Favors
Workers Joining
Company Boards

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuters)—

Workers in Britain's main private companies should be given seats on the board, according to a report on industrial democracy to be presented to the Cabinet next month.

Informed sources said today that all 11 members of the government-appointed committee of inquiry have backed the idea of worker directors alongside management in private companies that employ more than 2,000.

The report, now in its final stages of drafting, aims at giving a boost to the country's economic performance and industrial relations.

Prime Minister James Callaghan has stressed his determination to legislate as quickly as possible on industrial democracy. However, pressure on parliament time may mean that the report's suggestions do not become law until 1977 or 1978.

The main proposals provide for a three-part board structure. Two would be two equal-sized groups consisting of directors on one side and workers on the other and a small number of independent directors, chosen by the two bigger groups, to provide a balance.

Prepares to Move Into Beirut Syrian Army Set for Peace Duty

By James F. Clarity

ALEP, Lebanon, Nov. 8 (UPI)—

The Syrian Army made final preparations today in this area 10 miles east of Beirut for its entry into the Lebanese capital as the first and most powerful contingent of the Arab force that is supposed to re-establish peace throughout the country.

Syrian officers in the area, where the Syrian Army inflicted heavy casualties a month ago on forces of the leftist Muslim and Palestinian coalition, declined to

say exactly when their troops and tanks would enter Beirut.

But an officer, acknowledging that the Syrian forces intend to pass the rightist Christian stronghold of Kahaleh, a mile and a half west of Alep on the main Damascus-Beirut highway, told newsmen that the Syrians would not hesitate to fire on any Christians who use force to block the Syrian advance.

In the fighting in this area a month ago, the Christians and Syrians were allies. Now, Syria, dominating the Arab deterrent force of purportedly 30,000 men,

is apparently trying to assume a neutral role between the two sides in the 18-month-old civil war.

While Syrians said that their military movement schedule was a secret, a Lebanese Army officer attached to the command of the multinational Arab peace force said at a checkpoint here that the Syrian entry into Beirut would be in two stages.

The officer, a captain who said he was under the orders of Brig. Gen. Ahmed al-Hajj, the newly appointed field commander of the force, said that the Syrians would move tomorrow morning to Kahaleh, the Christian stronghold. "Then, if there is no fighting, they will move the next day into Beirut," he said.

Syrian control of the stretch of highway between Kahaleh and Beirut would neutralize the last stretch of the main route between the Syrian and Lebanese capitals still under partisan control. The leftist Muslims and Palestinians lost effective control of the highway at Alep in the fighting a month ago.

Principal Task
Taking control of Lebanon's highways is one of the principal tasks assigned to the deterrent force, which was established with the approval of the major Arab nations last month.

To prepare for the advance of tanks and other heavy vehicles into Beirut, the Syrian Army today cleared the highway at Alep of a barricade of huge stone boulders. By nightfall, there was no evidence of movement of troops or armor through the newly opened section. But a few miles from there, at the towns of Bahmdoun and Sofar, at least a dozen Soviet-made Syrian tanks and artillery mounted on tracked vehicles were along the road.

Shortly after sundown, cars winding along an auxiliary road toward Beirut were the targets of a brief and inaccurate fusillade of heavy machine-gun fire coming, judging from the bright tracer bullets, from a Christian-held area in a valley. A few minutes later tracers coming from leftist-Moslem and Christian areas crossed each other in the sky, brilliant and probably ineffective violations of the cease-fire.

In Beirut itself, there were also continuing violations of the 18-day-old cease-fire, the day after President Elias Sarkis told the nation that there had been "enough of bloodshed and ruin."

At about noon, several mortar shells exploded in the section of west Beirut near the headquarters of the leftists and Palestinians.

Soviet Violinist Attacked in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI)—

Mayor Abraham Beame today described as "disgraceful" a paint attack on a Russian violinist by two youths during a Carnegie Hall concert.

The incident occurred during a performance last night by violinist Vladimir Spivakov. Witnesses said a young man ran down the right aisle during Mr. Spivakov's first selection, shouted "Remember the Soviet Jews!" in Russian, and threw a bag containing red paint at the performer.

One of 30 security men on duty deflected the bag to the stage floor, but another youth later ran down the left aisle and threw a paint bomb that burst over Mr. Spivakov's clothes, his Stradivarius and a few members of the audience.

Police arrested Martin Laub, 19, and Paul Shatz, 16. Police said both claimed to be members of the Jewish Defense League.

Saudis Seeking Water From Icebergs

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, Nov. 8 (UPI)—Saudi Arabia has confirmed that it has commissioned a study on the feasibility of towing icebergs from the Antarctic to the arid desert kingdom where the ice would melt into water for drinking and irrigation.

The project, being undertaken by a French engineering firm, is "under active study," said Saudi Arabia's top irrigation expert, Prince Mohammed Faisal, in a cable received here last week. The prince, a nephew of King Khalid, is chairman of the Saudi Saline Water Conservation Corp.

The French engineers at the Cicero Co., which is preparing the study, hope that it will lead to a contract by the end of the year.

According to Francois de Broglie, a Cicero spokesman, tentative plans call for hauling a 65-billion-ton iceberg 5,000

miles through the Indian Ocean and Red Sea at a cost of \$90 million. The spokesman said the iceberg would be hauled by a half-dozen powerful tugboats, such as those used in towing oil-drilling platforms. He said cruising speed would be one knot an hour and that the journey could take six months to a year.

Plastic Wrapping

Mr. de Broglie said the slow speed would minimize friction. Besides that, he said the iceberg would be protected against waves, current and the sun by 18-inch-thick plastic wrapping. Even so, he said, the iceberg would lose "close to 30 per cent" of its mass before arrival off the Saudi port of Jidda.

Cicero has calculated that the price in Saudi Arabia of drinkable water from the iceberg would work out to 50 cents per cubic meter, half the price of drinking water obtained through desalting of seawater.

Before the iceberg could get there, however, a tricky problem must be solved. The iceberg would extend about 250 yards under water, but the Bab el-Mandeb Strait at the entrance of the Red Sea is less than 40 yards deep.

Chairman In Geneva Reporting To London

GENEVA, Nov. 8 (UPI)—Ivor

Richard, chairman of the conference here on Rhodesia, was summoned home to London today to report to Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland on the state of the two-week-old talks between black and white Rhodesian leaders.

British spokesman David Brighty said Mr. Richard would return here tomorrow afternoon and his quick trip to London did not signify any imminent breakdown of the conference.

Mr. Brighty said that Mr. Richard "will deliver a personal report on the state of the conference and how he sees the future."

The conference chairman, whose regular post is that of British ambassador to the UN, had planned to make quick trips to London to report in person as long as the conference was unable to reach a quick conclusion, Mr. Brighty said.

Mr. Brighty said, however, that in this case London directed Mr. Richard to return there this evening and to make his report tomorrow morning.

Asked if Mr. Richard's being called home indicated fears that the talks here might collapse, Mr. Brighty said, "No." He repeated that such trips had been envisaged as long as a quick breakthrough was not achieved.

"Businesslike" Air
"As I have said before, we have managed to establish a genuinely businesslike atmosphere at the conference," he said. "But it is an open secret that no conspicuous progress has been made in the last couple of days."

The conference ran into an impasse Saturday and yesterday over the issue of setting a target date for independence under majority rule in Rhodesia.

But conference officials said that Mr. Richard met today with his principal legal advisers to see if a compromise formula could be drawn up.

The sources said that there was behind-the-scenes movement toward such a compromise, with the British view and that of the black nationalists edging closer.



Ivor Richard

leaving Rhodesia's white-minority regime isolated over the issue. The nationalists have held out for Dec. 1, 1977, as the date for formal independence from Britain, according to the sources, but have indicated willingness to permit a slight "slippage" beyond that date if necessary.

The sources said Mr. Richard stuck to his proposal of March 1, 1978, as the best date, but he assured the nationalists that Britain would like the necessary legal and constitutional processes could be completed on time.

Rhodesia's minority government, which unilaterally declared its disputed independence from Britain in 1965, now says that constitutionally agreed independence under black rule cannot be arranged in less than 23 months from now.

Rhodesian Foreign Minister Pieter van der Byl warned Mr. Richard yesterday that too early a date could cause panic and a mass exodus on the part of the 270,000 whites in the nation of 6 million blacks.

The white Rhodesian delegation as well as the black nationalists said they would await Mr. Richard's return from London and see what he has to propose.

Vorster Pledges Aid

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 8 (AP)—South Africa will not cut off arms supplies to Rhodesia if that country's white rulers and black nationalists fail to reach agreement on black-majority rule, Prime Minister John Vorster said here yesterday.

"We do not believe in a boycott or closing the border," Mr. Vorster said when asked whether his nation would impose trade sanctions if the Geneva talks broke down. The South African leader spoke on CBS television's "Face the Nation" show in a broadcast from Johannesburg.

Sen. Clark is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's African subcommittee.

Following today's vote, each European country will be individually and privately canvassed about Israel's application. Conference sources said it was virtually certain that a majority of the European group will approve it and that the full plenary meeting later in the conference will simply endorse the Europeans' decision.

An Israeli spokesman refused to comment on the vote, saying, "It is a matter for the conference."

Arabs Refuse to Vote

The United States, Western nations and Third World countries voted for the resolution. The Soviet Union and Communist nations abstained. Arab nations, showing extreme disunity, refused to vote at all.

The Soviet Union previously said Israel did not belong to Europe on historical, cultural and linguistic grounds. Without mentioning Israel specifically, Russia today said it had "grave doubts and objections" to any application to join Europe.

Syria said Israel should not be admitted to any group because it did not follow international principles. Iraq also said Israel should be barred from the European region.

China voted for the measure, but added that the Soviet Union should not belong to two regions as it does now—Europe and Asia.

On Saturday, a UNESCO commission overwhelmingly agreed to send a Russian-inspired draft on the mass media to a special negotiating committee for study.

Western delegates, who had said the draft would lead to state control of the press, said the issue was virtually dead for at least two years and hailed the decision as a victory.

Israel Bid On Europe Role Gains At Unesco

NAIROBI, Nov. 8 (UPI)—Israel

won a key victory today to restore its standing in the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization despite continuing opposition from the Soviet Union and Arab states.

Unesco's general conference approved, 70-0, with 7 abstentions, a parliamentary measure to allow only European nations to vote on Israel's application to join the organization's European region.

Conference sources said this device would virtually assure Israel's acceptance, whereas had the full 141-state plenary voted on the issue, the Soviet Union and Arab states might have had enough strength to defeat the application.

Under Arab and Communist pressure two years ago, Unesco's last general conference turned down a similar Israeli request. The United States, charging Israel had been reduced to "second-class status" and denied its full membership rights, promptly cut off its contributions 25 per cent of Unesco's budget.

Senator's Statement
After today's vote, a U.S. senator said he hoped Washington will soon resume its financial contributions to Unesco.

"A continuation of the moderation and minimal confrontation seen so far in the Nairobi Unesco general conference, hopefully, will lead to a full U.S. commitment to the organization in every manner," including monetary. Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, said in a statement.

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Arab League Says
U.S. Laws Won't
Deter Its Boycott

BEIRUT, Nov. 8 (AP)—The

commissioner general of the Arab League says that the Arab League will ban any U.S. company that refuses to comply with the boycott of Israel because of U.S. laws, according to the magazine Middle East Economic Survey.

The magazine quoted Mohammed Mahgoub as saying that the boycott will not deter any circumstances allow foreign legislation to hamper its activities.

"The Arabs are maintaining a tough, uncompromising stance in the face of legislative measures in the U.S. designed to counter the boycott of Israel," the magazine quoted Mr. Mahgoub as saying.

"The Arab states, individually and collectively, will refuse to do business with any U.S. company that declines to comply with the full range of Arab boycott regulations on the grounds that such compliance would violate state or federal legislation in the U.S."

الشرق الأوسط

To Make Austerity Palatable

Italy Planning a Crackdown On High-Income Tax Evaders

By Sari Gilbert

ROME, Nov. 8 (WP).—The Italian government has promised a crackdown on this country's numerous high-income-bracket tax evaders that it hopes will make Italy's current austerity program more acceptable to the country's 17 million salaried workers.

The policy was first publicly announced last month by Premier Giulio Andreotti, whose minority Christian Democratic government has been forced to take drastic measures to deal with a declining lira and a 20-per-cent inflation rate, the highest in Europe.

It was reiterated by Finance Minister Filippo Pandolfi, who said in an interview that the government would be using new methods and sharper forms of surveillance to persuade Italy's professionals, merchants and other self-employed to do their fiscal duty.

Tax evasion is a time-honored custom in a country like Italy, which for centuries was dominated by foreign invaders whose taxes were seen as a form of oppression. Hatred of taxation was so intense a tradition that a still popular proverb says "Better a dead man in the house than a tax collector at the door."

Total Withholding

But since 1974, when a new tax reform law authorized total tax withholdings on wages and salaries, most of Italy's salaried workers, about 61 per cent of the labor force, have been paying their income taxes in full.

"The fact that one category, the largest, is now taxed with rigor dramatizes the noncompliance of the rest," said Mr. Pandolfi, who describes the current situation as "socially explosive."

The workers, most of whom belong to the powerful Trade Union Confederation, are demanding that other Italians pay their income taxes as well "and they're right," says another of Premier Andreotti's top aides. "How can we expect them to accept the sacrifices of the new austerity program if we don't show ourselves to be committed to increased justice among the country's social classes?"

To show that he means business, Mr. Andreotti announced recently that 172 persons had been accused of or arrested for tax evasion and illegal currency dealings since the beginning of the year, that 400 others are under investigation and that he is now getting daily reports from the commander of the customs and fiscal police, the "Guardia di Finanza."

Big Play to Indictment

Italy's daily papers have thus given big play to the indictment of 11 meat importers for a million-dollar customs fraud, to a \$5-million fine for illegal currency operations imposed on Pietro and Giovanni Barilla and to crackdown operations in progress in about 25 Italian cities.

Appearing on nationwide television to announce his government's new austerity measures, Mr. Andreotti also made a spe-



MEETS PREMIER—Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer after meeting Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti yesterday.

cial appeal for cooperation to doctors, other professionals and self-employed persons, estimated by Italy's tax collectors' union to cheat the state out of at least \$2 billion a year.

Failure by a broad spectrum of Italians to pay IVA, the value-added tax introduced here in 1973 that runs as high as 30 per cent on luxury goods and services, has reportedly cost the country another \$4 billion to \$6 billion in revenue that it sorely needs.

In Line With ESC

IVA, adopted to bring Italy's indirect taxes in line with the European Economic Community system, was supposed to be a self-enforcing duty applied at every level. But a lack of adequate control mechanisms has led to widespread evasion that Finance Ministry experts say dwarfs traditional income-tax dodges.

"We are, therefore, planning to adopt a new cross-checking system, sharper penal sanctions and semi-random audits among fiscal significant big-spenders, which we hope will lead to a different kind of behavior," Mr. Pandolfi said. Other "incentives" the finance minister and his aides are considering are the publication, starting in January, of all tax returns and a total revision

of the 1939 land office registry that will update old real estate values and record about 3 million unregistered properties.

Andreotti Holds Talks

ROME, Nov. 8 (UPI).—Premier Andreotti began a series of meetings with the Communists and other parties supporting his minority government today to draw up new austerity measures.

The meetings, called by Mr. Andreotti in response to Communist demands, were designed to work out compromise austerity measures in time for a parliamentary economic debate beginning Wednesday.

Mr. Andreotti's meeting with Secretary-General Enrico Berlinguer and other Communist party leaders lasted 2 hours 45 minutes, longer than scheduled. Afterward, the Premier began a meeting with the Socialist party leadership. He also planned to meet Social Democratic, Republican and Liberal party leaders and trade union representatives.

Mr. Andreotti agreed to the consultations with the Communists, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals because his government relies on their benevolent abstention in Parliament to stay in office.

Rhodesia Blacks, Whites Unsure About Future

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 8 (WP).—The Rhodesian government announced last week plans to escalate its programs for development and improvement of opportunities and facilities for Africans.

The same week, two white farmers were sentenced in court to an 800 fine or 25 days in jail for leasing small sections of their holdings to African farmers. Illegal under Rhodesia's Land Reservation Act, which divides the territory into European and African sections.

The paradox and seeming hypocrisy in the two events outlines the "twilight zone" of transition in Rhodesia, where blacks and whites, thoroughly mystified about their future, are not quite sure what to do with the present.

Most Rhodesians now accept that 85 years of white domination are over and that black majority rule is inevitable.

But there are two things they do not know: How it will be achieved—by peaceful negotiations between white government officials and four African nations, or by a military victory by guerrillas who have been waging a rapidly escalating war from neighboring Mozambique and Zambia for four years—and how it will change their lives.

The inability to answer those questions leaves them in limbo, confused and bewildered about the "etiquette of the moment."

For example, the increasingly popular topic of conversation among whites thinking of staying is how well they get along with "their Africans" and how they could do even better in a new Zimbabwe, the African name for Rhodesia. "Yes, indeed, they deserve a better deal," nodded a white Salisbury matron recently.

At the same time, the informal White Feather Club—a group of volunteers who hand out names of friends or acquaintances who have not done their army stints—is gaining momentum.

A little white-haired lady recently strutted through a suburban shopping center in the capital demanding names of men who had not served, scribbling them on a clipboard to be given to the appropriate authorities.

The contrast in the options possible for Rhodesia is the further illustrated by some of the new changes in the complex southern African drama.

Shortly after Prime Minister Ian Smith's speech on Sept. 24 announcing surrender of power under the proposals made by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, a handful of Zambian businessmen crossed into "forbidden" Rhodesia to negotiate contracts with Rhodesian pharmaceutical companies and exporters, designed to go into effect the minute a peace settlement was reached and sanctions lifted.

Yet on a flight via Johannesburg just a few days later came Robert Brown, editor of Soldier of Fortune magazine, the U.S. publication for "professional adventurers" that runs advertisements for Rhodesian Army recruits. He wanted to see a piece of the action and determine just how lucrative "the market" in Rhodesia is.

The growing feeling of uncertainty, which way the future will go, is not helped by the local press. According to an article on the editorial page of the Rhodesia Herald, the prospects for trout fishing in Rhodesia are scenic lakes, surrounded by the fertile hills of the eastern highlands, are superb this season.

What the paper does not mention is the fact a fisherman should carry a rod in one hand and a gun in the other. All the prime fishing sites in Rhodesia are in the heart of the "operational zone," the border areas.

Russia Prodded On Helsinki Pact

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (AP).—The

co-chairmen of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe said today that the Soviet Union has violated the spirit of the Helsinki accord of last year by refusing to let them into Russia for a discussion of how the agreement is being observed.

The accord was designed to increase security and cooperation in Europe by encouraging human and trade contacts.

Rep. Dante Fascell, D-Fla., and Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., said they hoped Soviet officials would change their minds about admitting commission members, whose job is to monitor compliance with the accord, in the West as well as the East.

60,000 Britons Rally Against Abortion

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UPI).—More than 60,000 Britons demonstrated yesterday at five rallies organized by the Society for the Protection of the Embryo Child. Counter-demonstrations by pro-abortion groups at the rallies in Bradford, Birmingham, Glasgow, Bristol and Chelmsford were peaceful, police said.

where guerrilla incursions are

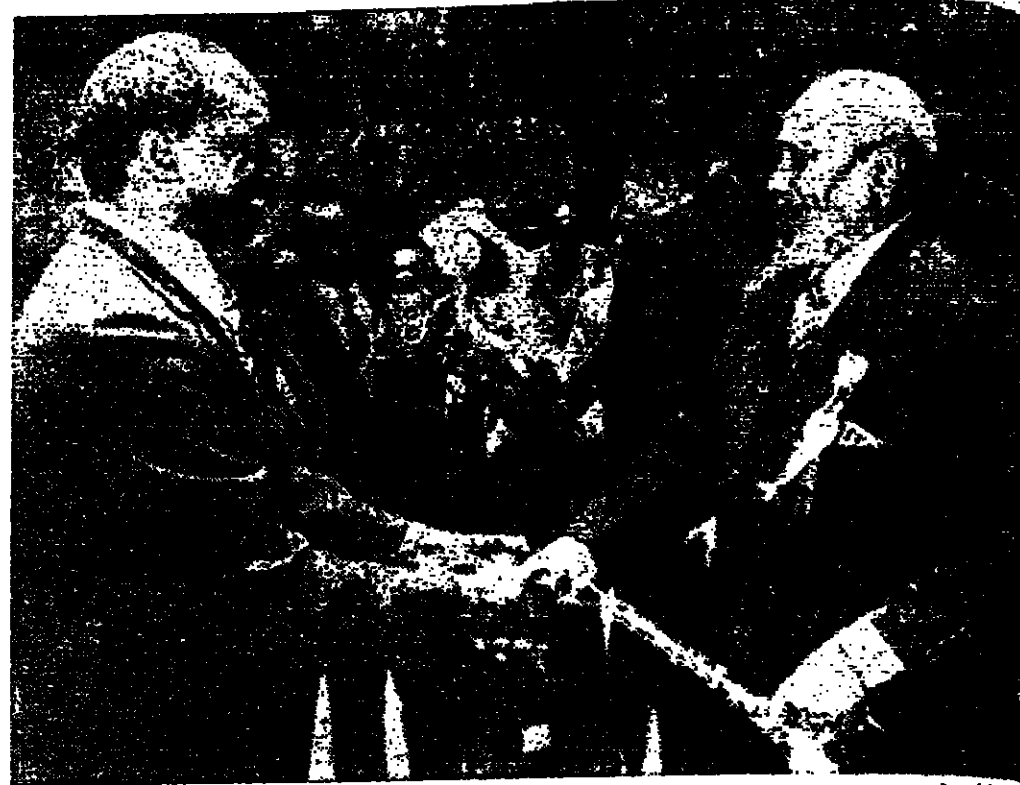
escalating at a dramatic rate. Many things have not changed, including the rule at several local bars that blacks must leave the room when white strippers open their shows—to avoid inciting them at the sight of a white woman's flesh.

But the trauma of uncertainty and uneasiness—not helped by the oppressive humidity and clouds

of the current rainy season—is

taking its toll. Rhodesia's unemployment rate—already one of the highest in the world—has increased since last month, with some trade twists.

Last week, a naked man jumped from the top of a 20-story building in Salisbury—his second try in two days. The day before, the elevator operator refused to take him to the roof.



LEADERS—Jomo Kenyatta, right, shaking hands with his Vice-President, Daniel

Political Unrest Developing

Kenyans Jockey for Successor to Kenyatta

By Alfred Araujo

NAIROBI, Nov. 8 (AP).—A major political row is raging in Kenya—with President Jomo Kenyatta caught in the crossfire by people who have begun an open campaign for the presidency in the post-Kenyatta era.

For the first time in memory, the issue of the succession, which for long has been discussed only in whispered terms, has flared into the open.

At the heart of the controversy is a proposal by a group of members of Parliament, among them senior Cabinet ministers, to amend a section of the Constitution.

The section provides for the vice-president to assume the presidency for 90 days before a presidential election in the event of an incumbent holder of the post resigning, being incapacitated or dying.

The MPs want the section erased altogether—and replaced by a stipulation that the speaker of the National Assembly become acting president in the event of an incumbent holder of the post resigning, being incapacitated or dying.

Political observers here see the proposal to amend the Constitution as yet another salvo being fired in the long-standing campaign by some politicians against the present Vice-President, Daniel Moi.

Mr. Moi, 54, who comes from a minority Rift Valley tribe, the Kalenjin, was picked by Mr. Kenyatta as his Vice-President in 1969. Mr. Moi took over the No. 2 spot at a time when Kenya's

Spanish Leftists Say 4 Are Held After a Meeting

MADRID, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—

Police arrested four leftist opposition leaders in the southern city of Seville today after they had held a weekend anti-government meeting at the city university, opposition sources said.

The four, two Communists, a Socialist and a Maoist, had led a teach-in at Seville University to inform students of opposition policies and of preparations for a one-day general strike scheduled for Friday.

Among the detainees was Seville worker leader Eduardo Saborido, who was arrested along with Marcelino Camacho, the leader of the Communist Workers' Commissions, at a Madrid meeting in 1973.

Sources said both the Workers' Commissions and the Socialist General Workers Union were organizing plant meetings throughout Spain to prepare for Friday walkouts.

In Barcelona, meanwhile, riot police fired rubber bullets to disperse stone-throwing Catalan nationalist demonstrators from behind a street barricade last night, the national news agency Odra reported.

Quakes in Far East

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI).—A strong earthquake rocked southwest China yesterday and other tremors rumbled through wide areas of the southern Philippines and central and northern Japan today.

tribes were bitterly divided po-

litically. Mr. Kenyatta's dominant Kikuyu tribe, an industrial and clanish people who played a major role in the country's war of independence against the British, solidly backed the ruling Kenya African National Union party.

The country's second-largest tribe, the Luo, split their political loyalties. While some backed KANU, the vast majority aligned themselves with the leftist-leaning Kenya People's Union (KPU) formed by Soviet-backed Oringa Odiga, who resigned the vice-presidency to start the new party.

Mbaya Assassination

After the murder of Luo minister Tom Mbaya, a brilliant politician who was widely touted as Mr. Kenyatta's successor, by a Kikuyu gunman in downtown Nairobi in July, 1968, the KPU began an open anti-government campaign.

After a riot by KPU supporters at a rally attended by Mr. Kenyatta in Eldoret in October of that year, Mr. Kenyatta vowed to "crush KPU like flour."

He promptly had Mr. Odiga and his top lieutenants arrested and detained under the Public Security Act and he banned the KPU.

With the KPU out of the way, politics in Kenya became less controversial and more stable. Mr. Kenyatta, in the meanwhile, established his reputation as a conservative, pro-West leader in a capitalist nation.

Mr. Moi was primarily chosen by Mr. Kenyatta as Vice-President to secure the backing of Kenya's numerous minority tribes. Mr. Moi, a poor public speaker who fails to arouse emotions in his audience, has been loyal to Mr. Kenyatta and the government, but a campaign has begun to discredit him and chip away at his powers.

The campaign first became apparent in March of last year, after the assassination of parliamentarian Josiah Karuki, a Kikuyu and vocal opponent of the government.

Wide Following

Mr. Karuki's murder—he had a wide following all over the country—threatened to plunge Kenya into chaos. When the issue was raised in Parliament, Mr. Moi, as chief government spokesman, promptly disclaimed any government responsibility for the killing.

It later emerged, in evidence given to a parliamentary select committee, that one of the last men Mr. Karuki was seen with hours before his death was the head of the General Service Unit, a paramilitary force.

Mr. Moi later apologized for "misinforming" the House. The police force, which fell under Mr. Moi's Home Affairs portfolio, was transferred to the President's office. Mr. Moi was also stripped of responsibility for immigration affairs.

Observers believe all these anti-Moi moves were engineered by the Kikuyu clique surrounding Mr. Kenyatta to insure that the Mzee (Old Man), now aged at least 54, was succeeded by a Kikuyu.

The campaign against Mr. Moi remained muted until the end of September. Then Kenyans were

stunned to read a report of a political meeting, held at the Valley farming town of Naibor, 100 miles northwest of Nairobi, by three senior Cabinet ministers, 30 other MPs and several KANU officials.

A fiery radical MP, Mr. Kimani, proposed an amendment to the Constitution giving vice-president automatic election rights.

The change-the-Consta group then began holding a series of meetings to take them to the people.

Thousands Flee Clash In Angola

OSHAKATI, South-West Africa, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—Heavy fighting involving tanks and planes was reported in southern Angola today, with thousands of refugees streaming across the border into South-West Africa (Namibia).

The refugees were fleeing a government offensive against a group then began holding a series of meetings to take them to the people.

Troops of the ruling Frelimo Movement for the Liberation of Angola (Frelimo) combined Cuban forces and guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization in the attack on UNITA strongholds, according to the refugees.

UNITA was one of the anti-communist forces defeated by Cuban and Soviet-backed forces early this year in Angola's war.

A South African official said the refugees "told us planes, tanks and heavy guns were being used against them and fighting is going on in the north and in the bush."

8,000 Have Fled in 7

He said that about 2,000 refugees had crossed the border the last few days, bringing 8,000 the number fleeing in their homeland this year. They are very frightened and are being used against them and fighting is going on in the north and in the bush."

The official said the total fighting was thought to be in the north and in the bush."

Sources in Oshakati, a border town, said South African forces using binoculars had seen Cuban forces taking over small villages. Firing could be heard, the sources said.

The reported offensive in Angola prepared for the first anniversary of its independence from Portugal.

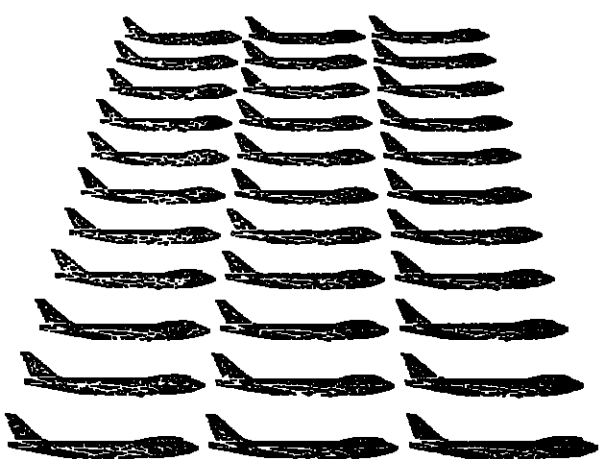
UNITA, led by Jonas Savimbi, has recently stepped up its anti-run guerrilla campaign in southern Angola, where, according to observers, it has considerable popular support.

Berlin Escape Foiled

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (AP).—

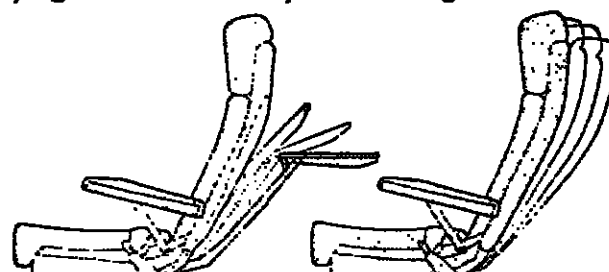
Germans border guards today shot three shots today to halt flight of an unidentified person over the wall to West Berlin, police reported.

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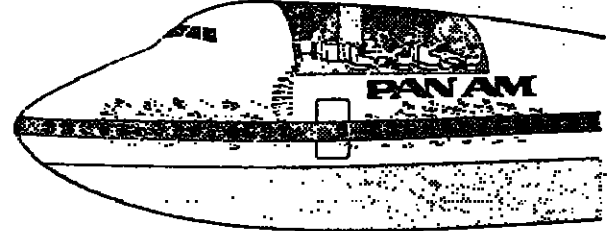
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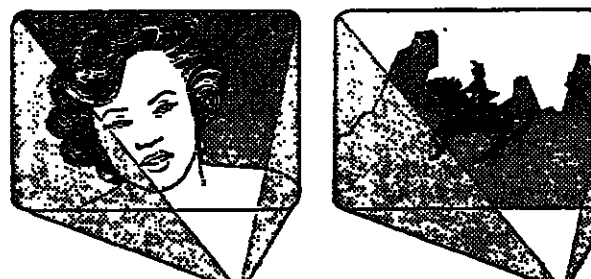
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Limited by Environment, California Condors Dying

By Jon Nordheimer

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8 (NYT)—No one knows who did the shooting. Or why. Or how many times it will happen again on the shadow side of some low peak where the great birds swing low over brush-covered ridges and make fat targets against cloudless sky.

Someone with a gun several weeks ago could not resist the easy shot. A blast—perhaps several—ripped the air, and a California condor, the largest flying land bird in North America, crumpled and fell, crashing into the chaparral.

A blizzard of bullets followed, and the bird, a creature without fear, lay motionless on the ground. There, veterinarians attempted to repair a shattered and infected wing. Finally, they amputated it.

But the infection had spread, and last week the condor died, hastening the decline of the species, a creature without enemies for perhaps a million years before man moved into the canyons and foothills of the coastal ranges of California and challenged its existence.

About 40 Left

There are perhaps no more than 40 condors left in California, a species distinct from its South American cousin, and slow, it has been unable to meet the challenge of a changing environment that has severely limited its range.

A far worse threat to the condor's survival than an occasional perverse hunter is the creature's own inability to reproduce itself. In ages past, when the bird was not threatened by a diminishing food supply or by any natural enemies, a pair of condors could raise half a dozen or more offspring. The breeding period and the hatching of a single egg and the care of the fledgling could take up to 18 months. But the ponderous pace was not fast enough for life, and the life span of a condor was from 20 to 30 years.

Now there is a suspicion that pesticides are interfering with the bird's ability to reproduce. There is only one active nesting and a single chick in all of the condor population this year. Scientists feel that four new healthy baby birds are needed each year to keep the colony at its present endangered level.

Ugly on Ground

It is not too easy for some people to get upset over the threat to this bird. It is, after all, a carousing scavenger, a vulpine (Gymnogyps californianus), a despoiled reminder of universal doom. The birds generally feed off the bodies of large dead animals. Beyond that, on the ground it is an ugly creature.

It is large and clumsy, weighing about 20 pounds, with black graying plumage and a stark, naked head that pulses with Halloween shades of orange and crimson and yellow.

But high in the sky, the condor attains a majesty that is rare among birds in flight.

A nine-foot wingspan and distinct underwing triangular patches of white mark its flight as the bird gracefully rides heat thermals blowing from the shimmering farmlands of the San Joaquin Valley.



RARE BIRDS—California condors on cliff near Ojai, Calif., in remote area northeast of Los Angeles.

The Department of the Interior has established a 53,000-acre sanctuary for the California condor within the Los Padres National Forest, about 50 miles north of Los Angeles, where the birds favor natural shelter in the peck-marked sandstone cliffs above the 2,000-foot elevation.

On the south side of the sanctuary the Bureau of Land Management has opened an area for gas and oil operations. The impact of the drilling on the condors is difficult to measure, but it is known that the sounds and motions of all human activity disturb the birds. Similarly, little is known about the ultimate effect of the haze smog that drifts into the area from Los Angeles.

At some future date several condors may be captured and placed in zoos. Their diet will be carefully controlled, their health watched, and it is hoped they will successfully reproduce. The offspring probably would not be returned to nature. It is doubtful that the young could learn to fly in laboratories and become a success in the wilderness.

Middle-Class Veterans Shuck Denim Uniforms

ivil Rights Marchers of '60s Reminisce at Atlanta Reunion

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

ATLANTA, Nov. 8 (NYT)—They were noticeably older, some gray, at the temples, no cradling babies. At the thing that struck them was how middle class veterans had become. Stand there in a glossy hotel lobby, their leisure jackets and stylish shirts, their uniforms of dusty m long since shucked. Only the stories tipped off they were the old infantry NCC, a hundred or so blacks whites come together in ion to relive the 1960s civil s campaigns of the distinct ent Nonviolent Coordinating mitee.

There was John Lewis, the from the beating he took Selma still visible on his ng head. Like most of the

ince Onits 4 Tied

Iranian's Shooting

IRAN, Nov. 8 (UPI)—Four g Iranians have been en- from France in connection investigations of a near- assault last Tuesday on

Iran Cultural Attaché Toma- Kervavous, police sources today.

a press communiqué, the federation of Iranian Stu- s protested against the ex- ons, saying that they would i the defense of the two

nts indicted in the assault.

former members of "the move- ment," he is in his middle thirties now.

Julian Bond

There was Julian Bond, voluble on any subject, still surrounded by good-looking women.

James Forman came down from New York, introspective as ever, but looking in reasonable health now that fear no longer feeds his ulcer.

Mary King made it. So did Stanley Wise. And Charlie Cobb and John Perdue and Gloria Richardson.

Someone said that H. Rap Brown was out of prison and in town. But he never appeared. Stokely Carmichael? No word. He might still be in Africa.

The last clipping in the thick file on SNCC is dated July 23, 1969, and begins: "The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Com- mittee dropped the 'nonviolent' from its title yesterday and...."

Nothing much was heard after that from the organization that originally espoused love and brotherhood to become one of the most powerful civil rights groups in the country.

Out of Job

In a certain ironic sense, the organization worked itself out of a job by helping to bring about passage of the 1964 public accom- modations laws and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. After it be- gan toying with violence and strident black power in search of a new cause, Rap Brown went

to prison and Mr. Carmichael to Africa.

But the veterans gathered here over the weekend did not want to talk of such things. They preferred, instead, to reminisce about the early days, not that the reminiscences were particularly pleasant.

In Mississippi in the summer of 1964, for example, members of the organization and their supporters endured more than 1,000 arrests, eight beatings, 35 shooting incidents and six murders.

"Those days," Mr. Bond said, "were the high point in our lives. We all know that for intensity and meaning and satisfaction, there will never again be any equal for any of us."

"Just within the past week," he continued, "what we did resulted in the election of a president. I don't like him personally, but I can see that he could not have been elected without black votes."

Testimony to Success

Mr. Bond is himself testimony to the success of organizations such as SNCC. A decade ago, he used black votes to become the first black member of the Georgia House in almost a century. He is now a state senator, representing Atlanta.

Mr. Lewis, who ran SNCC for several years after it was organized in North Carolina in 1960 during some lunchcounter sit-ins, said that most former members were still involved in "good causes."

"They're into elected politics or labor organizing or community projects or the like," said Mr. Lewis, who heads the Voter Education Project, an Atlanta-based group that registers black voters in the South.

Mary King said that she moved to Washington after working as the organization's press officer with Mr. Bond. For the last several years, she and her husband, Peter Bourne, have been working full-time for Jimmy Carter.

Still Involved

"I played involved—and boy am I glad," she said.

Mr. Forman, who stayed at the top of the organization's leadership for half a dozen years or so, reported that he had become active in labor organizing.

"We won one war," he said. "Now we've got to win another. We've got to repeal right-to-work laws."

Mr. Perdue, who spent three months in jail in Americus, Ga., as the result of a 1963 demonstration by the organization, said that he had gone into health care after leaving civil rights work.

Mr. Cobb said he had gone into radio reporting.

"If all this seems so middle class, said James Bond, Julian's brother, "then it's got to make a living sooner or later, particularly if there's no longer anywhere to demonstrate." James Bond is now a city councilman in Atlanta.

'Survival Gap' Spurs U.S. Civil Defense Planning

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—More than a decade after the backyard fallout shelter boom, a new civil defense debate is developing because of concern that the Soviet Union may be opening a "survival gap" with its own defensive measures.

Two U.S. government agencies are readying interlocking evacuation plans intended to move as many people as possible from likely nuclear target areas to the relative safety of the countryside.

John Davis, director of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, said in an interview that because public apathy wrecked earlier programs the current plan is designed to function with a minimum of advance preparation by private individuals.

Mr. Davis said his Pentagon agency has decided that a costly program of building shelters intended to withstand all but direct nuclear hits is unnecessary, although he said the Soviet Union appears to have launched just such a "blast shelter" effort.

He said a complete dispersal plan covering every potential target area should be ready by the mid-1980s. Of course, it will be up to President-elect Jimmy Carter's administration to shape the program after Jan. 20.

Nitze, Schlesinger

One of Mr. Carter's close advisers, former Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Nitze, has viewed the Soviet civil defense program with alarm. So has former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, with whom Mr. Carter conferred before his foreign policy debate with President Ford. But Mr. Carter has given no hint of his own views on the subject.

The CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency and other elements of the U.S. intelligence community apparently disagree on the full extent of the Soviet civil defense program and on its implications for U.S. policy. According to a congressional source, the intelligence agencies have been working for months on a joint analysis but have been unable to resolve their differences about some key facts.

The Pentagon likes to say the Soviet Union is spending \$1 billion a year on civil defense. This figure has been quoted frequently but a government source familiar with Soviet programs said the number is not very precise and could be off by hundreds of millions.

But there is no disagreement, either within the intelligence agencies or between the Pentagon and its critics, that the Soviet effort far exceeds the \$82.5 million-a-year U.S. program.

Church in Plains

Again Bars Black

PLAINS, Ga., Nov. 8 (UPI)—A black activist minister was barred for the second straight week yesterday from Jimmy Carter's home church as deacons locked the doors after giving him a copy of a 1965 resolution barring "Negroes or any other civil rights agitators."

The Rev. Clemon King, who operates a nondenominational mission in Albany, Ga., said he would try again next Sunday to join the Plains Baptist Church.

Mr. King was kept from entering the church services after he attended the men's Sunday school class sometimes taught by the President-elect, who is vacationing and was not present today.

Mr. King, a controversial rights activist-politician, drew criticism from numerous black leaders for his efforts to integrate the church 48 hours before the presidential election.

A comparison of U.S. and Soviet programs fails to answer the key question: What difference does it make to the United States what kind of civil defense the Soviet Union maintains?

A Question

Writing in the November issue of Scientific American, Prof. Sidney Drell of Stanford and Prof. Frank von Hippel of Princeton answered that question by saying: "None at all."

They contended that even with the most effective civil defense effort possible, casualties on both sides would be disastrously high in any sort of nuclear exchange.

But Mr. Nitze, Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Davis, former U.S. ambassador to Moscow Foy Kohler and others contend that the Soviet Union could obtain a strategic advantage by protecting industry and population from some of the effects of nuclear war. They reason that if the Soviet Union could minimize potential losses nuclear war might be no longer unthinkable to Kremlin policy planners.

But an official of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said discussion of the Soviet program was "exaggerated." He said the matter was serious only because "it agitates people in this country."

Nuclear Deterrent

Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., a frequent critic of the Pentagon, said that in spite of the greater civil defense effort by the Russians both superpowers retain the ability to devastate each other, therefore "our nuclear deterrent is hardly in jeopardy."

When civil defense last was a matter of widespread public discussion in the early 1960s, the emphasis was on increasing the individual's chances of survival.

The current debate is concentrated on wider strategic questions. If the Soviet Union has an effective civil defense program, so the argument goes, it is only prudent for the United States to follow suit.

Government sources say the Soviet program is intended to protect the Communist party and government institutions, industry and the general public—in that priority. These sources say that the Russians have already built

blast-resistant shelters for top party and government officials. Industrial protection comes in two types—dispersal and hardening. Ever since 1931, Soviet economic planning has called for construction of new industrial plants in outlying areas. The objectives have been to develop the largely empty interior of the country and to put industry closer to the sources of natural resources.

Economic Reasons

Although the industrial dispersal program was begun and carried out for purely economic reasons, it provides a civil defense dividend.

For at least 15 years, Soviet civil defense planning has anticipated that much of the population would be moved away from potential target areas if atomic warfare seemed imminent.

In 1974 that plan was augmented by a program for construction of blast shelters. However, it will be many years before enough shelters can be built to protect all of the population, according to government sources.

William Baird, chief of general war preparedness for the U.S. General Services Administration, said the key to government survival is redundancy. Each major department is instructed to determine how many officials, probably 50 to 100, would be necessary to maintain the department's vital functions.

3 Teams Planned

Mr. Baird said each agency would establish three teams, any one of which would theoretically be able to operate the department. In times of emergency, one team

would be kept in Washington; one would be sent to a temporary capital near Washington; and one would be sent to another location.

The civil defense plan for the civilian population is largely invisible.

Mr. Davis said after the false starts of the civil defense boom of the 1960s, the government has settled on dispersal as "the greatest life-saving method."

He said the agency is working on a master plan that would provide a place of comparative safety for everyone in potential target areas. There would be no evacuation plan. If war seemed likely, people would be told where to go and, if necessary, aided in getting there.

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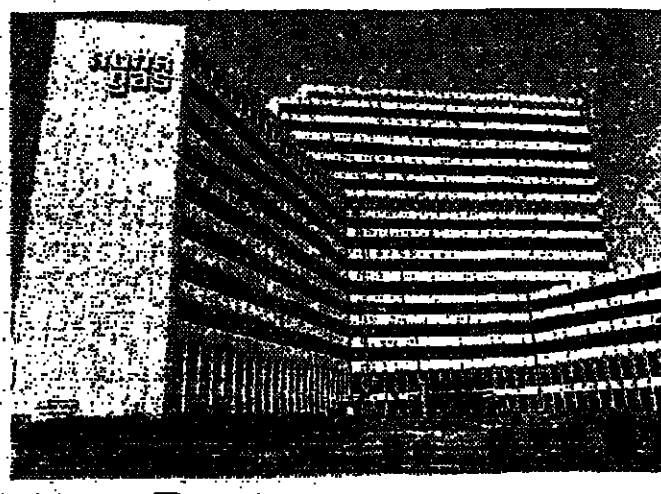
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Summary of the Balance Sheet at December 31, 1975 (1,000 DM)

| ASSETS | | LIABILITIES | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| Land and buildings | 97,861 | Capital stock | 265,000 |
| Pipelines and other facilities | 1,405,383 | Reserves | 244,625 |
| Machinery and equipment | 358,384 | Valuation reserves | 993,126 |
| Investments in affiliated companies | 102,716 | Provisions | 245,583 |
| Other fixed assets | 216,579 | Other liabilities | 689,587 |
| Fixed assets | 2,181,903 | long-term | 459,034 |
| Current assets | 696,092 | short-term | 40,950 |
| | 2,877,995 | Profit | 2,877,995 |

Statement of Income

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Revenues | 2,956,559 |
| Raw materials, supplies and merchandise | 2,506,326 |
| Operating income | 450,233 |
| Total other income | 55,126 |
| Labour | 141,012 |
| Depreciation | 111,075 |
| Interest | 61,898 |
| Taxes | 66,473 |
| Total other expenses | 51,926 |
| Net income for the year | 73,175 |
| Appropriation to voluntary reserve | 32,225 |
| Profit | 40,950 |

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Ernst, Brauner.

Donald Resigns

International Herald Tribune
announces a New Publisher

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI)—Ray Whitney, chairman of International Herald Tribune, announced today the resignation of Robert T. MacDonald as publisher of the newspaper and the appointment of Robert E. Eckert as its new publisher.

MacDonald, 65, who has been publisher for 10 years, will leave the paper on Jan. 1 of next year. He is expected to return to the United States to pursue his career as a publisher.

Mr. Eckert, 56, has been president and publisher of the Washington Post and the Evening Star since 1968. He will assume his duties Jan. 1 of next year.

International Herald Tribune is jointly owned by the International Herald Tribune Company and the International Herald Tribune Company.

Mr. Whitney said, "I salute Ray Whitney, chairman of International Herald Tribune, for a decade of outstanding leadership. Under his guidance, the IHT has achieved a record of excellence and steady growth and has won a unique and distinguished place as a truly international newspaper. His last year with the paper will be the best performance in its history. We are sorry to lose him."

"We have searched long and hard for the right successor to Ray Whitney, and we are deeply pleased that Robert Eckert has accepted our invitation. His long record with the Gannett newspaper group gives evidence of his deep understanding of newspapers in all of their modern complexities, as well as his sensitivity to the diverse communities they serve. We are pleased to welcome him."

Mr. MacDonald joined the IHT in 1966 after serving as executive vice president of the New York Herald Tribune, which he joined in 1961. A graduate of Yale University and the Wharton School of Finance, he served in the U.S. Navy and worked for

Shell Oil Co. and International Business Machines before joining MacDonald & Co., Inc., where he specialized in marketing and business planning and development.

On leave at Harvard, Mr. Eckert also served in the Navy and graduated from Yale as well as completing a course in accounting at Harvard Business School. His newspaper experience began before college, as a cub reporter on the Hartford (Conn.) Times and then, in 1971, president and publisher of the three papers within Binghamton Press Co., Inc.

on the Oneonta (N.Y.) Star, operating two weekly newspapers in the same state and acting as bureau chief for the Riverside (Conn.) Press-Enterprise.

Joining the Gannett organization, he had managerial positions in Binghamton, Elmira and Rochester, all in New York, before becoming president and publisher of the Hartford (Conn.) Times and then, in 1971, president and publisher of the three papers within Binghamton Press Co., Inc.

Best of all, Mr. Eckert is a native New Yorker, and he is a graduate of the same high school as Mr. Whitney.

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Robert T. MacDonald



Robert E. Eckert

High Rises Mingle With Minarets in Baghdad

BAHDA, Nov. 8 (UPI)—A new Baghdad is emerging, a city of high-rises and modern buildings, a city of the future.

The skyline of Baghdad is changing. In the past, the city was known for its minarets and low-rise buildings. Now, high-rises are being built.

A traveler visiting Baghdad for the first time in six years finds that the city has changed. The skyline is different, and the buildings are taller.

The tallest of these minarets is the minaret of the Great Mosque of Baghdad. It is one of the oldest buildings in the city.

Modernity is prized by Iraq's regime, which came to power in 1968 and espouses the fervent Arab nationalist doctrine of the Baath Party. It also espouses what Deputy Mayor al-Nadabi calls "the perpendicular tendency" in urban construction.

But it is having trouble in persuading some Baghdad residents of the charms of apartment house life.

"Iraqi families must be taught to live together," an intellectual observed recently. The deputy

mayor noted that Iraqis have a long-standing fondness for low-rise houses with courtyards that bubble up urban space.

Twentieth-century Baghdad housing has varied widely from the old-fashioned Turkish-style villas built by the elite in the days of the Iraqi monarchy, which was overthrown in 1958, to middle-class brick houses and to humble workmen's huts.

Now the government is encouraging the building of modern apartment houses, hotels and other structures by extending easy credit, among other measures. Also, the assets of Islamic religious foundations are being used for investing in new apartments.

In carrying out municipal policies, the mayor and deputy mayor are not as vulnerable to the vagaries of public opinion as, say, New York City's mayor, since they are not elected but appointed—and their administration is overseen by the office of President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, who is related to Mr. al-Nadabi and comes from the same town, Tikrit, north of here.

Neighborhood Centers

But Mr. al-Nadabi said his administration tried to be responsive to individual neighborhood conditions through a network of 11 local administrative centers in the capital area.

"We believe in decentralization

in administration and centralization in planning," Mr. al-Nadabi said in his office, which is hung with several portraits of President Bakr.

The local centers' responsibilities include repairing the capital's streets, which were first asphalted in 1938, and the removal of garbage. The deputy mayor said garbage had proliferated in recent years. Hundreds of vehicles carrying watermelons enter the city daily, "and half of what they carry in we have to carry out," in the form of watermelon rinds, he said.

Best of all, Mr. Eckert is a native New Yorker, and he is a graduate of the same high school as Mr. Whitney.

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As Arab Unity Drive Improves Egypt-Syria Ties

Israel Hardens Stand on Sinai Pact Violations

By H.D.S. Greenway
and Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, Nov. 8 (UPI)—

The apparent rapprochement between Egypt and Syria is causing Israel to take a closer look at alleged Egyptian violations of the interim agreement in the Sinai.

While the Arab world was in disarray over Lebanon, Israel could afford a somewhat tolerant attitude toward what it considered to be Egyptian violations of the January 1974 pact.

Since the Riyadh and Cairo summits, however, Israel has perceived a new attempt at Arab unity based on hostility toward this country.

The threat is seen as being more psychological and political than military at this stage, but Israel's experience has been that psychological pressures have a way of building quickly into explosive situations in the Middle East. Thus Israel feels it can no longer tolerate Egyptian violations with the equanimity that this country displayed before.

Israel's main concern is that east of the Suez Canal the Egyptians have more than the eight battalions of troops that the interim agreement allows them to deploy there.

Despite the Limit

Last summer, Israeli intelligence reported that the Egyptians had more than 16 battalions there. The Egyptians claimed that although there had been a reorganization of units, the number of soldiers east of the canal remained the same.

The United Nations Emergency Force decided that there were 11 Egyptian battalions there.

The UN informed Israel about six weeks ago that three battalions had been withdrawn.

Israel has never given up its claim that there were more than 11 Egyptian battalions east of the canal and Israel claims that

Egypt is still in violation of the agreement.

The issues of Egyptian helicopter intrusions and missile sites in the 10-kilometer zone west of the canal have both been resolved to Israel's satisfaction.

The Israelis do not discount the possibility that the growing arsenal of Libya and Saudi Arabia could be brought to bear against Israel in any future confrontation.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres, Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur and the commander of the southern region, Maj. Gen. Herzl Shafir, met here last week with the UN commander, Gen. Emilio Sillanpaa, to discuss the implementation of the interim agreement with Egypt.

If the Riyadh and Cairo summits brought new potential dangers for Israel, they brought new opportunities as well, according to the assessment of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. At a news conference last week, Mr. Rabin said he believed that the Cairo summit marked a change in the position of Syria, which previously had rejected the possibility of negotiating a settlement with Israel.

Three Reasons

Mr. Rabin said he believes that Syria is now interested in a negotiated settlement and he saw three reasons for the change of heart: Syria's failure to gain complete hegemony in Lebanon, the increasing economic and therefore political dependence of both Syria and Egypt on Saudi Arabia, and the gains of U.S. diplomacy.

He said he believed that the United States would increase pressure on Syria to accept a negotiated overall settlement.

One result of the Cairo summit, he said, is a division between Iraq and Libya, both under Soviet influence, on the one hand, while Saudi Arabia, Syria and Egypt are responding to U.S. influence or "inspiration."

Mr. Rabin said that Syria's change of attitude does not necessarily improve dramatically the chances for a settlement. Syria's position might not be acceptable to Israel, he said. In any case, he added, he expects that the United States will also put pressure on Israel for a settlement.

The Israeli press last week quoted Mr. Rabin as saying that

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Arab League Bid
For Trade Favors
Opposed by EEC

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community has opposed proposals from Arab countries for a wide-ranging preferential trade agreement with the members of the Arab League, community officials said today.

The Arab proposal was discussed by experts from the two sides here last week, who met as part of the so-called Euro-Arab dialogue for intensified economic and industrial cooperation.

The community feels such trade relations can be handled within existing arrangements between the EEC and individual Arab states.

Nine of the 20 Arab League countries have preferential trade pacts with the community, but EEC refuses to extend such arrangements beyond the immediate Mediterranean area, saying that to do so would go against its international trade obligations.

The Arabs feel the volume of trade between them and the EEC entitles them to special preferential links. Arab League members now represent the biggest single trading partner of the EEC, supplying 20 per cent of its imports and taking nearly 13 per cent of its exports.

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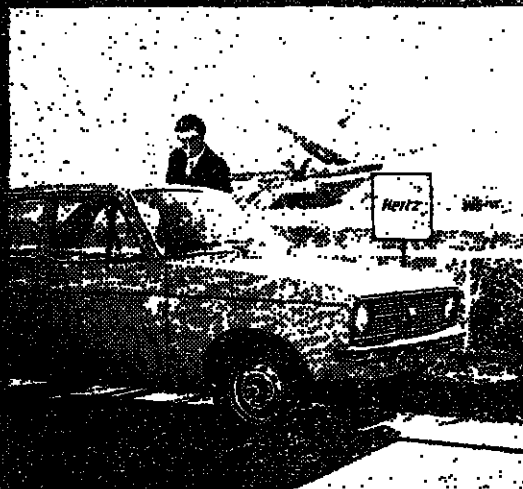
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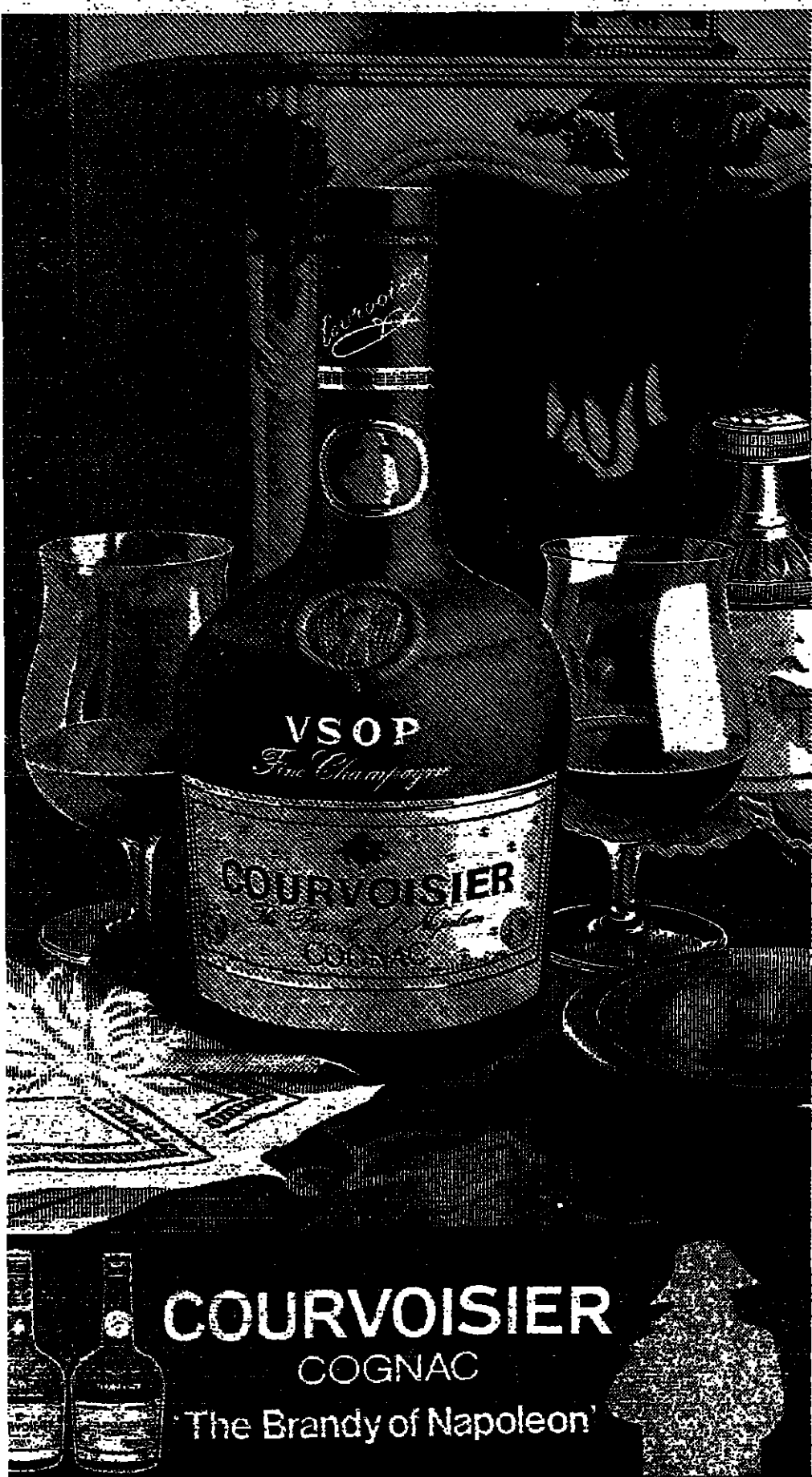
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PHONE, SIGN AND GO.



COURVOISIER
COGNAC
The Brandy of Napoleon

مكتبة الأمل

Carter's World Outlook

Jimmy Carter struck exactly the right note on international affairs in his Thursday evening press conference. He muted neatly the politically charged tones of his campaign utterances on foreign policy and national security issues, and assumed a careful and responsible position as steward-to-be of the nation's international interests. He seemed aware that his general inexperience in this field and the roughness of some of his campaign pronouncements had generated a considerable and legitimate unease among foreigners as well as Americans, and that he must now address their nervousness directly.

This he did well, we thought, with the aid of several helpful questions. First, he reported briefly on the mechanics of his transition planning. Transition planning is a kind of cottage industry in Washington, and there are any number of savvy advisers available to help a prospective president slide into the office. The orderliness Mr. Carter seems determined to show is itself bound to reassure the various foreign-policy publics, domestic and international. Although he has not named his chief aides, they evidently will be recruited from a group whose experience and competence are established. Indeed, given the sheer numbers of Democrats eager to get at the national security controls, his initial problem may be to keep himself from being inundated by both job applications and policy advice.

Next, Mr. Carter laid a broad stress on transition continuity. "We will constantly search for a stable and predictable relationship with all nations," he said, "and... there will be a substantial amount of continuity as a transition takes place from one administration to the next." This is wise. In domestic affairs, particularly with respect to the economy, there is great pressure, some of it self-imposed, for Mr. Carter to take quick, strong action. But there is no similar pressure and, more important, no real need for opening for such pressure in foreign affairs. The Ford administration is involved in several ripening negotiations—Rhodesia, the Mideast and SALT among them. But since there do not appear to be major divergencies between the Ford and Carter ap-

proaches to these questions, it should be possible for the Carter camp to pass the word, quietly as well as publicly, that he intends to keep up the momentum after he has settled in. The emergence of a sudden crisis would, of course, pose a trickier but not unmanageable transition problem.

The most impressive part of Mr. Carter's Thursday evening performance, however, came in his remarks on Yugoslavia and OPEC. On Yugoslavia, he corrected the gratuitous campaign statement in which he had greatly undervalued the seriousness of a Soviet intervention and foreclosed the possibility of a U.S. response to it. He said on Thursday that a Soviet invasion would be "a threat to the entire world" and that he would reserve a decision on what the U.S. response would be. There are a few other campaign gaffes he ought to find occasion to fix—his retrogressive overcommitment to an "independent Taiwan," for instance.

On the imminent OPEC oil-price increase, a step that could sabotage his plans for domestic economic recovery, Mr. Carter issued a precisely worded warning that such an increase would be "a very serious blow... I would hope that all the OPEC nations would be reticent about increasing the price of oil." Does OPEC wish to start off its dealings with a new U.S. president by delivering him "a very serious blow"? At the least, Mr. Carter's words should strengthen the hand of the Ford administration in its efforts to induce restraint. That Mr. Carter, in his first post-election appearance, weighed in prudently on a matter of this delicacy is, we think, a good omen.

Whether Jimmy Carter has a large vision of the U.S. role in the world and whether he can bring to bear the patience and imagination that the conduct of foreign affairs requires are questions beyond answering now. What is immediately important is that he should show a sense of the complexity and interrelationships of events, and that he should go about organizing his approach to them in a manner establishing public confidence. With the Ford administration's help, this seems just what he has set out to do.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The B-1 and the Election

Secretary of State Kissinger has read the election returns and let it be known that plans for foreign policy initiatives in the Middle East, China and at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks will be on the shelf for the next few weeks and left for the Carter administration to handle. The Pentagon, it appears, has no such intentions.

The Air Force, evidently with Defense Secretary Rumsfeld's concurrence, is continuing to press—as it has all year—to commit the country to a \$20 billion B-1 strategic bomber program by getting production started before the next administration takes office. Rumsfeld was quite right at his news conference to emphasize that it is the Ford administration's legal prerogative to prepare the next defense budget—which Carter, of course, may amend once he takes office—and to go ahead with pending decisions, one of which is whether to order the B-1 into production. The question is not whether it is legal but whether it is wise.

The cost of the controversial bomber has risen to nearly \$94 million a plane. The military justification for acquiring this weapons system instead of more austere alternatives at a later date—the existing B-52 bombers retain many more years of life—is challenged even within the Pentagon. Most important, when the defense systems acquisition review committee hands down its

judgment on the plane's performance later this month—a judgment that is expected to be favorable, but that cannot decide the larger strategic and economic questions—President-elect Carter will only be weeks from office.

Carter has made it clear that he has doubts about the B-1 and intends to re-examine this and other options in the light of the nation's defense needs and the prospects for a SALT-2 treaty with Moscow.

Vigorous efforts in Congress to shelve the production decision until next year were turned back by an Air Force maneuver. A conference committee "compromise" that prohibits long-term commitment of funds for this purpose also permits the Ford administration to spend about what it had planned to spend on production in the first five months of the current fiscal year, or \$87 million a month until February. Experience shows that once production starts on a major weapons system momentum builds irrevocably.

That is exactly what the Air Force has in mind. But it would be irresponsible for the lame-duck Ford administration to take this route instead of leaving the major long-range decision to the president who must cope with the consequences of that decision.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Reforms in Spain

In the next week or two probably, and certainly by the end of the month, the Spanish government will face up to the delicate task of persuading some 400 aging members of the Cortes (parliament)—many of them Franco's placemen—to vote themselves out of a job. The signs are that the government is determined to force this first essential measure of reform through the house this month. There are still many stains on the Spanish authorities' record. The Spanish police, nationally organized and often heavily armed, still are shooting or beating up about as many demonstrators now as they were shooting and beating up nine months ago. These are ugly signs and there are many more to be read in the Basque provinces and in Catalonia.

But the government's critics must certainly now give it credit for the tenacity with

which it is pursuing constitutional reform. This has to be its first aim; for as long as the Cortes, still encrusted with Franco's nominees, exists so does a formal legal barrier to further reform.

—From the Guardian (London).

Carter the Unknown

President-elect Carter in spite of all his pronouncements is still a book with seven seals. For instance what does it mean when Carter makes promises, like other populists before him, especially open, honest, moral policies? As far as foreign policy of the United States goes there has recently rather been a certain lack of vigor than a lack of honesty. The incoming president certainly is aware that if you have to deal with totalitarian powers it is not blue eyes but power and decisiveness which count.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 9, 1901

NEW YORK.—The city seems to be on the verge of a bread war. Huge rival corporations with millions of dollars worth of capital are scheming to absorb the business of the small bakeries. Leaves produced by machinery amid hygienic surroundings will be on the market shortly, and it is likely that the prices will be cut by one half. The small bakers are greatly alarmed at the prospect, but don't really know what to do about it.

Fifty Years Ago

November 9, 1926

BRUSSELS.—The gala given at the Theatre de la Monnaie last night by the city of Brussels in honor of Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid was probably the most brilliant affair held in Brussels since the war. The beautiful gowns, jewelry, uniforms and decorations of the members of Royal families, Belgian and foreign nobility and diplomatic representatives from most of the countries of the world, made a scene never to be forgotten.



Why Keep the Electoral College?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK.—After every close presidential election—1948, for example, and 1960—it is said that the shift of a few thousand votes in a handful of states would have changed the result. The statement is usually a highly theoretical one, because the odds against the necessary votes changing in all the right places are long. But in 1978 it was an entirely realistic possibility. If fewer than 4,000 voters in Ohio and the same number in Hawaii had gone for Gerald Ford instead of Jimmy Carter, Mr. Ford would be taking the oath next January.

The breathtaking closeness of this election raises questions once again about the curious system that Americans use to choose their president: the Electoral College. Electoral votes are allotted among the states not quite in proportion to population; the small states are given extra weight. And within each state the popular winner takes all the electoral votes. These two characteristics make quirky results possible.

Suppose that those 8,000 votes had gone otherwise in Ohio and Hawaii. Instead of winning the electoral vote by 297 to 24, as he actually did, Mr. Carter would have lost 279 to 268. But he still would have had a popular majority, leading by roughly 1.7 million votes in the national totals.

Felt Cheated

Millions of Americans would inevitably have felt cheated by such a result. Resentments would have run all the stronger because a third candidate with no chance to win himself, Eugene McCarthy, might effectively have determined the outcome. In reality, the McCarthy vote was larger than Mr. Carter's margin of defeat in four states with 26 electoral votes: Maine, Iowa, Oklahoma, Oregon. The imagined shift in Ohio would have made the McCarthy vote decisive also for its 25 electors.

In short, an election in which the popular and electoral votes differed so sharply might have created a problem of political legitimacy. History suggests that it would. Three times in the past, candidates who lost in the popular vote became president—John Quincy Adams in the election of 1824, Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, Benjamin Harrison in 1888. And the Adams and Hayes episodes left deep political scars: Andrew Jackson's resentment at losing in the House of Representatives, Southern bitterness at the Republican devices that deprived Samuel J. Tilden of victory in 1876.

Legitimacy is a fundamental concern of any electoral system in a democracy, but of course there is no one way to assure it. The French, after many experiments, choose their president by popular vote. In West Germany a legislature chosen by proportional representation elects the chancellor. The British system is election to Parliament in single-member districts, but the legitimacy of that long-standing model seems to be failing under the stresses of third parties and Scottish Nationalists.

The question is whether the uncertainties in the U.S. system, and the possible risk to perceived legitimacy, now suggest a change. Has the whole concept of the electoral vote lost its historical justification? Should Americans choose their president by straight popular vote?

Some years ago the time seemed to have come for such a change. Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., proposed a constitutional amendment for a popular presidential election, and it had wide support. In 1968 it passed the House by well over the necessary two-thirds vote, 339 to 70. But a filibuster by Southern and some small-state senators stopped the Bayh amendment the next year, and it has not got anywhere since.

Election Buffs

The strong arguments for popular election are its simplicity and directness. There are election buffs who enjoy staying up all night making tables of possible electoral votes, but on the whole most Americans might prefer less uncertainty. A national popular vote would almost always make

the result clear-cut and swift. (The Bayh amendment also sought to remove other confusions by authorizing uniform federal rules for registering in presidential elections, for getting on the ballot and for counting the votes.)

It is also unarguably true that the original premises of the Electoral College have vanished. The Constitution envisaged no popular vote at all, or parties. The president was to be chosen by a group of Platonic elders, the electors, who would be appointed as each state wished. The present system has developed in spite of the Constitution. History, not the plan of the framers, produced the two-party system, the winner-take-all rule, the decisive role of the large states.

But history has its claims. However unromantic and ramshackle the electoral system may be, it represents a certain historic balance of forces; and change might alter the balance. That is why the Bayh amendment ran into difficulty. If Sen. Bayh were to push the idea again, the question is whether he would meet less resistance.

One argument against change has been that the big industrial states, which are underrepresented in the Senate, need the political leverage they get from being such big prizes under the winner-take-all electoral vote system. Time may have somewhat reduced the force of this argument. Separate state identities are less significant now than voter blocs—black, labor, ethnic groups and

so on—and they would still have their leverage in a popular election.

Political and demographic change may also have weakened some defenses of the Electoral College system. The South is much more like the rest of the country now—and mostly eager to join it—not mainly because of separation. Highways and suburbanization everywhere have reduced regional and urban-rural differences.

On the other hand, a national popular vote for president might make campaigns even more remote from the average citizen than they have already become. Television is most of the game now. But the candidates do make their forays into actual shopping centers and city streets—New York's garment district, and the park in front of the Alamo—and there they have some chance of sensing the huge country's different local feelings and needs. A popular-vote system could further reduce the incentive for live campaigning.

Those are just a few of the considerations that would figure in the debate over any new effort to push the Bayh amendment. Whether there will be such an effort is uncertain. One of the old impulses for reform—the fact that a few presidential electors have refused to vote for their party's candidate—has faded. But there is reason for renewed concern about the possibility of a popular loser becoming president.

A 'Tricky' Transition

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The graceful noises issuing from President Ford and President-elect Carter's OPEC meet in the last week of December. So, apart from flashing a complicated signal on the American economy, Carter has an equally complicated message to send to the oil producers—namely, Saudi Arabia, which dominates the market. He needs to tell them—presumably in concert with President Ford and in secret—that anything but a very gradual increase would entail drastic repercussions.

The problem of the oil price increase leads directly into relations between Israel and the Arabs. In return for a cooperative stance on oil, the Saudis are bound to ask for more U.S. pressure on Israel to settle its disputes with the neighboring states, notably Syria.

The Syrians, having ended the Lebanese civil war, are now free to turn to their dispute with Israel over the Golan Heights. The mandate for the UN observers who presently separate Israel and Syrian forces on the Golan comes up for renewal at the end of this month. Sometimes

before then, accordingly, the Carter people will presumably want to work out with Saudi Arabia some understanding about next steps in the Mideast.

Similar kinds of understandings could usefully be worked out regarding relations with China. The death of Mao and the emergence of Hua Kuo-feng as his successor means that Washington needs to take out with Peking a new road toward normalization of relations. At the same time it might be useful to mull a campaign statement by Carter supporting a "free and independent Taiwan," which has unsettled the Peking regime not a little.

Unfortunately, there is no special need for doing early business with the Russians. Moscow has already been reassured by the recent visit of that august U.S. statesman, Ambassador Averell Harriman, of Carter's interest in speedily concluding the second arms control agreement (SALT-2) which Secretary Kissinger has nearly brought to fruition. Carter deftly used the occasion of his first press conference as President-elect to correct any misapprehensions some of his countrymen might have had about given Moscow about U.S. determination to support the independence of Yugoslavia.

What this says to me is that the transition is apt to be far more tricky than the opening notes of harmony between the outgoing and incoming administrations might indicate. The measure of success lies not in friendly rhetoric but in handling problems that, if left untended, would have serious long-term consequences.

Letters

Tax and Sympathy

I read and re-read the front-page spread about Americans deserting Europe, and particularly France, because of the new tax laws (ET, Oct. 29).

None of us, I suppose, likes to think of himself as rich, especially when the subject at hand is income taxes. Yet my sympathy for sympathy is severely strained when I am asked to consider the plight of the American executive with an income of \$50,000, plus \$25,000 in allowances, who (says an accounting firm that wants not to be identified) will be asked to contribute significantly to the U.S. Treasury.

Please do not wait for people with a normal or simply adequate income to join this beleaguered executive at the second tea party.

ROBIN CODY.

Sèvres, France.

Atonement?

The United States must be atoning for some great sin—to be inflicted, in rapid succession, by a Nixon, a Ford and a Carter. God help America!

JERRY O'CONNOR.
Alhaurin de la Torre, Spain.

John Dornberg

From Munich:

Just what kind of
force is West

Germany's Bundeswehr?

MUNICH.—Though it crops up periodically, the firing of two generals by Defense Minister Georg Leber last week again raises a perennial question. Just what kind of armed force is West Germany's postwar Bundeswehr?

The force over the firing of Lt. Gen. Walter Krupinski, operational head of the Luftwaffe, and his deputy, Maj. Gen. Karl-Helm Franks, began innocently enough. Last spring, it seems, the commander of the "Immelmann" air reconnaissance wing, stationed near Freiburg, requested approval to hold an on-base reunion between his men and veterans of the United States World War II "Immelmann" dive-bomber wing.

Such rallies are routinely encouraged as efforts to imbue the new Luftwaffe with some inspiring traditions. But in this case the Defense Ministry's civilian leadership balked. The trouble was that ex-Col. Hans-Ulrich Rudel, the old wing's wartime commander, would undoubtedly attend too.

Not Ordinary

Rudel is no ordinary veteran. As a Stuka pilot he flew 2,500 sorties, helped lay waste to Rotterdam and Warsaw, destroyed 519 Soviet tanks, three warships, 70 landing craft and was himself shot down 30 times.

He was Hitler's favorite and wartime Germany's most highly decorated officer. Stalin once offered a 100,000-ruble reward for his head.

After a stint as a U.S. prisoner of war, Rudel went to Argentina, where he befriended Peron and arranged a haven for other ex-Nazis. He then returned to West Germany as an active supporter of ultrarightist parties, ultimately banned as neo-Nazi and unconstitutional.

His memoirs are such a glorification of the Nazi era that they are on the index of proscribed books as "injurious to youth," meaning they must be sold under the counter to "adults only" like pornography.

Rudel is, as it is said, "a man who has forgotten nothing and learned nothing." For him to appear quasi-officially on a Bundeswehr base would obviously be incompatible with the lofty aims of a "democratic" air force. Approval for the reunion was denied.

But through a series of flukes and misunderstandings—personal, political, bureaucratic and semantic—the initial order was rescinded.

Two weeks ago the old "Immel-

mann" group met with the new one for a weekend of dining and wining, singing, flying and reminiscences. Rudel, of course, was there—right in the limelight—autographing copies of his books.

Predictably, there were protests. But the flurry might have subsided had Gen. Franks and Krupinski, the latter Rudel's wartime flying mate, not attempted to justify the affair by saying that ex-Nazi Rudel has as much right to speak as ex-Communists now in the Bundestag, specifically naming Herbert Wehner, the Social Democratic (SPD) parliamentary floor leader.

That comparison was patently invalid, for Rudel has consistently identified himself with radical and neo-Nazi causes whereas Wehner's total and devoted commitment to democracy since 1945 is unimpeachable.

More important, however, in maligning a member of parliament, as Defense Minister Leber put it, the two generals "reopened the old wounds in the service of a democracy is entitled to close."

Whether forcible retirement was the right response or, as the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) and many Bundeswehr officers maintain, reprimands would have sufficed, is open to debate. So is the question whether Leber, reputedly in awe of generals and usually too soft on them, was flexing his muscles.

Grab the Chance?

But since it is not the first case of West German generals speaking and acting out of turn, it does raise questions of where the Bundeswehr is heading.

When rearmament as first proclaimed by the United States, in the 1950s, most observers predicted the West Germans would grab the chance. Reportedly, John J. McCloy, the U.S. high commissioner, even said he would have "a new army of a million," all eager-eyed, behind me," were he to march the length of the country with a brass band and loudspeaker truck.

No reading of postwar West Germany's mood was ever so wrong, or has proven to be so consistently wrong for so long a time.

The overwhelming majority of West Germans, having had enough of armies, were flatly opposed to rearmament. To this day some 30,000 of them annually make use of their constitutional right to register as conscientious objectors.

The new army was to be "democratic" in its training and encouraged to think for themselves. It would be under strict civilian control and stripped of all trappings that might make it the object of false hero-worship or the focus of chauvinistic pride.

An entirely new attitude toward military service was cultivated. Not only was the Bundeswehr's mission totally integrated into NATO, but its role in society was redefined. So was the soldier's role in the Bundeswehr—as a person with basic civil rights and human dignity, trained by methods novel and alien to German military tradition.

On balance, these concepts have been successfully implemented since the first volunteers reported for duty in a Bonn garage 20 years ago.

Relapses

Whenever they have not worked, or there have been relapses to past military practices and attitudes toward the civilian leadership, such as Franks' and Krupinski's recent remarks, it was because the Bundeswehr was new. But its officers were not.

An entire generation is now approaching retirement, age and starting to disappear, even among the 270 generals and admirals. This year, for the first time, a half-dozen army and air force colonels and naval captains in their mid-40s, too young to have served in the old Wehrmacht, have been promoted to general and flag-officer rank.

The "Rudel" affair appreciably opens speculation about the extent to which they may have been influenced by their seniors. There is no easy answer. But hopefully, in their search for traditions in which the Bundeswehr does not yet have and which all armies supposedly need, they will look elsewhere than among the heroes of the Third Reich.

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king a Look at The Fashion Pros

By Hebe Dorsey

(IHT)—At any fashion show, the show is as in the room as on the runway.

At the recent fashion show, the show is as in the room as on the runway. At the recent fashion show, the show is as in the room as on the runway.

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Fashion pros at the recent ready-to-wear shows in Paris.

Elaine Muir/Sipa Press

oversized and shabby. A sad lot. Of course, this is one way to avoid the issue, but it does raise a question: Can women who dress that way have a feeling for clothes?

Some of the best-dressed people in the fashion world are the photographers, both men and women. Since they have to lug cameras, push and shove to take pictures, they often dress in rugged and highly practical outfits. Last summer Lord Snowdon, who carries one camera at a time, wore jeans and jeans jacket to the couture collections. Last week Castelbajac's rough styles were most appropriate—getting into the ready-to-wear shows is often a mob scene.

It used to be that the kookiest-looking journalists were British. Not so anymore. The French have now caught up—but they, unfortunately, lack the British sense of humor.

American fashion editors are usually the most pulled together in a safe, conservative way. But

they make up for it with accessories—for instance, dozens of clanging bangles. Italians are very woolly, no doubt because of the marvelous Italian knitter. Customers and fans going to

a collection feel they are casting a vote as well. Hence all the "here-here" Saint Laurents at a Saint Laurent collection or all the Chloés at a Chloé show. Fashion editors are so involved

with fashion that they are often unable to tell the forest for the trees. They usually have far more clothes than the average woman but are forever sighing: "I have nothing to wear."

ARTS AGENDA: A French Hearing for Milhaud's 'Orestie'

The first complete performance in France of Darius Milhaud's "L'Orestie"—his setting of the Aeschylus trilogy in Paul Claudel's translation—will take place Nov. 10 at the Maison de Radio-France in Paris in a concert performance conducted by Maurice Abravanel, musical director of the Utah Symphony Orchestra. Singers in principal parts include Colette Bernas as Clytemnestra, Hélène Guéhen as Electra, Michel Philippe as Orestes and Claude Meloni as Apollo, with the participation of the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique and the Radio's chorus and children's chorus.

The London Philharmonic Orchestra has left for a three-week tour of the United States, where it will give 15 concerts in 12 cities under its artistic director, Bernard Haitink. Besides concerts in New York, Washington, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, the orchestra will perform in seven Midwestern cities. The tour repertoire will include Malcolm Arnold's "Philharmonic Concerto," which had its first performance in London on Oct. 31, as well as works by Mahler, Elgar, Debussy, Beethoven, Haydn and Shostakovich.

The Concerts du Dimanche

Matin, a chamber music series introduced last season at the Théâtre d'Orsay in Paris, opened its second season Nov. 7 with a recital by the pianist, Claude Helffer. This will be followed on Nov. 14 by a concert by the baritone Max Van Egmond, harpsichordist Tom Koopman and cellist Richte Van Herr Meer; on Nov. 21 by the trio Emmanuel Krivine, violin, Jean-Claude Pennetier, piano, and Frederic Lodou, cello, and on Nov. 28 by the violin-piano duo of Pierre Amoyal and Pascal Rogé.

The London Chamber Orchestra conducted by Adrian Sun-

Champion for Mediterranean Seal

By Willard Manus

ATHENS (IHT)—It is an unlikely sight: a helicopter suddenly descending on a cow pasture outside the tiny village of Olymbos, an island settlement so remote that the people still wear the traditional embroidered clothes of Greece.

Equally unlikely is the burly, graying Canadian who leaps out of the chopper and rushes down to the harbor to begin talking to the fishermen about seal conservation. At first, the fishermen look at each other in amazement and ask: "Who is this treflos (crazy one) dropping out of the sky to lecture about seals?" To them, seals are the enemy. They destroy nets, steal fish.

Yet the Canadian is so persuasive that within half an hour the fishermen have sworn to help him save the Mediterranean seal. From now on, instead of shooting seals, they will simply report the sighting to the authorities.

Keith Ronald, dean of the College of Biology at the University of Guelph, spends his vacations trying to save an obscure species of seal: Monachus Monachus, and studying it in the winter.

The seal is a small link in the threatened life chain and Ronald is not sure if either the chain or the seal can be saved. "I have become a pessimist in my old age," he is 46.

The written history of the monk seal of the Mediterranean dates to Homer, Plutarch, Pliny and Aristotle, who all wrote about it. In mythology, it was under the protection of Poseidon and Apollo, because of its love of the water and its docility, agility and intelligence.

Today, the existence of monk seals is threatened by pollution, over-fishing and exploitation of coastlines. Only 400 to 500 are



Keith Ronald
... seal saver.

estimated to be alive in the entire Mediterranean region. Their disappearance would be a tragedy, Mr. Ronald believes. "If the seal can't survive in the Med, then man himself may not be able to. Seals are air-breathing mammals, as we are. They are an indicator species of pollution, a guide to man's survival."

The crux of the problem, he adds, is that any marine mammal which competes with man is always in trouble. Man will not share.

With grants from the National Research Council of Canada and the Canadian National Sportsmen's Show, Mr. Ronald's three-stage program—to establish the habitat of the seals, to put together data on them, and to persuade local governments to set up seal preserves—is well under way. On his campaign trips, Mr. Ronald talks not only to fishermen but also to scientists and government officials.

Headquarters for this campaign is at Guelph, Ontario, where Mr. Ronald has been instrumental in building a topnotch marine biology laboratory. Some 65 seals have been kept in captivity there. Scientists are studying their diving, breathing and communication techniques.

The seal can stay underwater at great depths for as long as 45 minutes, thanks to a mechanism which slows down its heartbeat and restricts the flow of blood from heart to brain.

Mr. Ronald thinks man can benefit from the Guelph research. "Open-heart surgery, for instance, could be revolutionized if the patient were able to slow down his heartbeat to near zero, as the seal does underwater."

"Then, too, man is starting to move back into and under the sea again, using artificial aids like scuba and submersibles. All of these things raise problems of pressure and decompression. The

seal, though, can go straight down and straight back up again. It doesn't have any of the wasteful periods we face.

"If we can figure out how the seal does it and adapt these methods for our own purposes, man will be a lot more successful in his exploration of the sea."

As for the whole ecological problem, Mr. Ronald says, "we have 25 years in which to correct 300 years' worth of mistakes. Unless we can seize history now and turn it down a new path, our ecological sufferings will be swifter and more terrible than we can perhaps imagine." In a recent speech he was blunt: "Whatever happens ecologically in the next 25 years will happen to you, not others. Man has entered for the first time into an era of the us, not the they. What biologists are predicting will happen to us."

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (IHT)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"The Slipper and the Rose," with music and lyrics by Robert and Richard Sherman, is a long, elaborate musical version of Cinderella that Vincent Canby says, "should not be dismissed. It's harmless, but it goes on so long and with so little suspense that it may well outlast the staying power of even the most patient child as well as the accompanying adult." Richard Chamberlain is the prince, Genna Craven is Cinderella and the late Dame Edith Evans is the prince's old granny. "The cast are pretty, the costumes are suitably candy-colored and the supporting cast is excellent including Michael Hordern, Annette Crosbie and Margaret Lockwood." But Chamberlain and Miss Craven "have impossible roles that are less like characters in a fairy tale than pictures on a jar of peanut butter." The Shermans' music sounds like they're parodying the worst of the musical theater of the '50s. Director Bryan Forbes, who also worked with Robert Sherman on the screenplay, "has stretched the fable without mercy."

"The Incredible Sarah," with Glenda Jackson in the lead, "is a foolishly romantic movie about the young Sarah Bernhardt." Vincent Canby says, "Miss Jackson is the only reason to put up with the cliché humor of this film for more than five minutes. In every other respect it's a disaster seemingly concocted to send women back to the kitchen." Helen Straus produced it. Richard Fleischer is the director and Ruth Wolff wrote the screenplay.

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(Continued on Page 12.)

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مَكَرًا مِنَ الْأَمْثَلِ

Redskins Get Edge on 49ers Fake Field-Goal Attempt

Leonard Shapiro

ANCONO, Nov. 8 (UPI)—Seattle's 30-yard field goal, which was blocked by the 49ers, was the key to the Redskins' 24-21 victory over the 49ers in the first game of the season.

The Redskins' offense was led by quarterback Joe Theismann, who completed 17 of 25 passes for 207 yards and three touchdowns. Running back John Elway had 11 carries for 200 yards and a touchdown.

The 49ers' defense was led by linebacker Ray Lewis, who had 11 tackles. Quarterback Steve Young had 11 carries for 100 yards and a touchdown.

The game was played in a foggy atmosphere at the San Francisco Coliseum. The Redskins' defense was led by linebacker Ray Lewis, who had 11 tackles. Quarterback Steve Young had 11 carries for 100 yards and a touchdown.

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covered a fumble by the 49ers' running back, who was intercepted by the Redskins' defense. The Redskins' defense was led by linebacker Ray Lewis, who had 11 tackles. Quarterback Steve Young had 11 carries for 100 yards and a touchdown.

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had five plays before Foreman's TD run. Seattle's safety Al Matthews intercepted a Scott Hunter pass and raced 41 yards for a touchdown in the third period, and his fellow safety, Dave Brown, intercepted another Hunter pass to set up a 58-yard scoring run by Smith as Seattle rang up two touchdowns in 36 seconds.

Atlanta scored on field goals of 18 and 21 yards and on a 16-yard pass to wide receiver Kim McQuiken, who took over after Hunter was forced from the game when he took a hard block on Matthews' interception return.

The victory left the two teams tied in the NFL-West cellar at 2-7. The only other victory for the expansion Seahawks was over the NFL's other new team, Tampa Bay.

Colts 27, Chargers 21. At San Diego, quarterback Bert Jones' three touchdown passes and the running and receiving by Lyndell Baltimore powered one-beaten Baltimore to a 27-21 victory over San Diego.

Under pressure, Jones completed 16 of 28 passes for 275 yards before leaving the game early in the final period. The Colts remained one of three clubs—along with Dallas and Oakland—with an 8-1 record. The Chargers are 4-4.

Two of Jones' touchdown strikes were for 18 and 18 yards to wide receiver Roger Carr. The Colt quarterback opened the scoring in the opening period with a pass play to Mitchell covering 40 yards. On that play, Mitchell took a pass in the flat, faked out Charger safety Chris Fitcher and raced unopposed across the goal.

Seahawks catching eight passes for 128 yards, Mitchell rushed for 91 yards on 17 sweeps and quick opening bursts.

Vikings 31, Lions 23. At Bloomington, Minn., Rookie Sammy White caught two touchdowns and set up two scoring runs by Chuck Foreman with long catches to pace Minnesota to a 31-23 victory over Detroit.

White, the 5-foot-11 wide receiver from Grambling, caught seven passes for 210 yards as Minnesota boosted its record to 7-1. Detroit fell to 4-5.

White grabbed a 37-yard scoring pass with 1:53 left to play to clinch the victory.

Foreman scored his first touchdown of the game on a two-yard run with five minutes gone in the third quarter to give the Vikings a 17-0 lead. From that point, he completed 17 of 25 passes attempts for 347 yards, hit White with a 27-yard pass to the Lions' 14-yard

line. But we can't sit on it and boast about it," Cavanaugh said.

Pitt was also delighted with the return of Matt Cavanaugh, the quarterback who missed the previous three games because of a fractured bone in his right leg. Cavanaugh directed the victory over Army and threw a 24-yard touchdown pass to Willie Taylor in the process. The quarterback also ran 48 yards on an option right to set up Tony Dorsett's third and last touchdown of the game.

Dorsett, Pitt's tailback, set more running records, increased his career record for rushing to 5,653 yards and agreed that Pitt should now be No. 1.

Waiting for its chance against Pitt, however, is Penn State. If Pitt gets by West Virginia Saturday, the Panthers will carry an 11-game winning streak against Penn State on Nov. 26. The Nittany Lions, who have regrouped and won five games in a row after three losses, would like nothing better than to put down Pitt, the team that threatens to replace them as the top team in the East and the holder of the Lambert Trophy.

Rutgers doesn't want quite as high a ranking as Pitt claims. But the Scarlet Knights' tailback, who has been recognized after their 34-0 victory over Louisville, which extended the longest major college winning streak to 18 games.

Cochran Frank Burns said his team deserves a spot in the top 20 teams in the nation. "I've been holding back but now we've played against a team that has met the good ones and we showed we can compete."



Bears Lose to the Wind, Referee and Raiders

By William N. Wallace

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (UPI)—It was a 17-mile-per-hour wind—plus a mistake by an official—that cost the Chicago Bears a victory yesterday against the Oakland Raiders.

Bob Thomas, the Bears' kicker, attempted a 31-yard field goal on the last play of the game and the ball struck the right upright of the goalposts and fell back. Thomas said he kicked the ball absolutely true, but once it was up the wind blew it away. "It wavered," he said, "and then went off to the right."

To err is human and the referee, Chuck Weberling, was in error by his own admission. Roger Stillwell, the Chicago defensive end, picked up an Oakland fumble and ran 35 yards for an ostensible touchdown in the tempestuous fourth quarter. But Weberling had blown his whistle and that stopped the play.

He said later, "It was an in-

advertent whistle. I blew the whistle when I shouldn't have, so the only thing I could do was give Chicago the ball. I just blew the whistle when I shouldn't have."

The Bears received the ball on the Raider 39, but on the next play Oakland's Ted Hendricks intercepted a Chicago pass.

Jack Pardee, the Bears' coach, was calm as usual. "They just took a touchdown away from us," he said later. "Protest? No, Pardee would accept the defeat."

That was hard to do. The Bears, a young team with a great future, outplayed the Raiders, who have lost only one game of nine this season. Furthermore the Bears, with the wind at their backs, were brilliant in the third quarter as they scored three touchdowns to go ahead 27-21 after trailing 31-7.

But the Bears failed to make the 1-point conversion after the second of those three touchdowns. Gary Ruff, the holder for Thomas, mishandled the 7-yard pass from center Dan Neal and the kick was never attempted.

The wind got the ball, Ruff said. "It stopped spinning and knuckled on me. I couldn't put it down."

That also cost the Bears the game. They lost for the fifth time against four victories. The Raiders thought the outcome was just and worthy. Were they lucky Sunday? "Hell, no," said John Madden, the Oakland coach. "We did what we had to do."

Madden made the decision to have the wind in his team's favor in the fourth quarter. "That decision looked good and then bad," he said, "and then good at the end when they missed the kick."

The Raiders scored the winning touchdown on a 49-yard pass in the last period from Ken Stabler to Cliff Branch, a pass tipped into Branch's hands by the defending Bear, Virgil Livers.

Stabler and Branch had combined for a 75-yard winning streak in the second quarter, also with the wind in their favor. Although his statistics were impressive—11 completions of 17 pass attempts for 234 yards and three touchdowns—Stabler had a tough game. The Bears dropped him three times for losses but the big Alabama left-hander persevered and made the big play to win.

He was hit hard by Walt Chambers and fumbled on the play the referee aborted. "On the field," Stabler said, "I was hit hard by Walt Chambers and fumbled on the play the referee aborted."

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NBA Sonics Showing A Better Team Effort

SEATTLE, Nov. 8 (UPI)—

"Basketball is a team game," Seattle coach Bill Russell likes to instruct. "If you don't understand that, you don't understand the game."

His SuperSonics understood well enough last night to get a passing grade for their 98-91 NBA victory over the Philadelphia 76ers. But Russell is no easy touch and returned to mark the effort with an "A."

"We haven't had a really good game yet," Russell said. "This was one of our better ones, but we still haven't done what I think we're capable of doing."

What the Sonics did was good enough to fend off the tough 76ers and their super forwards, Julius Erving and George McGinnis.

Erving played just over half the game and Seattle had reason to be thankful for that. Erving picked up three quick fouls in the opening two minutes and went to the bench for the remainder of the first half. Without him, the 76ers turned to strongman McGinnis nearly every time down the floor. But Seattle clamped a tight defense on McGinnis, pressured Philadelphia's guards and ran up an 18-point lead in the second period before settling for a 10-point advantage at halftime.

That set the stage for the Doctor's return, and he did not disappoint. He scored 15 points in the third period and brought the 76ers within one point, 77-72, at the end of three quarters.

For the Sonics, it was a strong team effort. And it was their 21st consecutive regular-season victory at home, a streak that goes back to Feb. 8.

Trail Blazers 119, Knicks 93. At Portland, Bob Gross and Lionel Hollins sparked a third-quarter scoring surge to lead the Trail Blazers to a 119-93 victory over the New York Knicks.

It was the fourth straight victory for the Blazers, 6-1, for the season and leading the National Basketball Association's Pacific Division, and snapped a two-game streak for the Knicks.

Gross hit on seven of eight shots in the quarter as the Blazers moved away from a close first half and outscored the Knicks, 38-16, in the period for a 57-58 lead. Hollins contributed eight points in the quarter as the Blazers shot a torrid 68 per cent.

Lakers 107, Kings 96. At Inglewood, Calif., forwards Cazzie Russell and Don Ford hit a third-quarter spark to lift Los Angeles to a 107-96 victory over Kansas City.

Ford scored 11 points and Russell 9 as Los Angeles outplayed the Kings, 34-19, in the third period.

With 3-1 Victory Over Canucks. The Bruins scored the winning goal of the season and his 13th goal in 14 games. "He gets his shots off quickly and his accuracy record speaks for itself," Cherry said. "His goal-per-shot percentage was the best in the league two years ago and he was second last year."

Rockies 3, Black Hawks 2. At Chicago, Wilf Paiment scored midway in the third period to lead Colorado to a 3-2 victory over the Black Hawks.

It was Colorado's fourth victory of the season and its second over the Black Hawks. Dennis Dupere won a crucial draw deep in Chicago ice and Paiment banged a 30-footer past goalie Tony Esposito at 12:33 of the third period for his sixth goal of the season to break a 2-2 deadlock and give the Rockies the victory.

Barons 2, Penguins 2. At Richfield, Ohio, Cleveland and Pittsburgh played to a 2-2 tie.

WHA Results. San Diego 3, Indianapolis 0 (Richter, LaRocca, Devine). Calgary 4, New England 2 (Dorsett, Morris, Council, Senter, Baskin, Rogers). Phoenix 3, Minnesota 1 (Laddington, F. F. F.). Winnipeg 5, Edmonton 2 (Larsson, Nilsson, 2, Moffat, Morris).

ried to turn a 49-45 halftime deficit into a 78-68 advantage.

Russell finished with 24 points, a figure matched by Los Angeles center Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

Pistons 115, Jazz 107. At New Orleans, Bob Lanier scored 30 points—20 of them in the first half—to give Detroit its first victory in the Louisiana Superdome, 115-107, over the Jazz.

Lanier hit 10 of 13 field goals and 10 of 12 free throws in the first two periods as the Pistons, 4-6, jumped to a 64-30 lead.

As a team, Detroit hit 62 per cent of its shots through the first three periods en route to an 89-91 edge.

Hawks 107, Cavaliers 97. At Atlanta, 10 clutch free-throw shots in the final two minutes, by five Atlanta players, held off Cleveland's fourth-quarter comeback as the Hawks handed the Cavaliers their first loss of the season, 107-97.

The victory snapped an eight-game winning streak by the Cleveland club. The Hawks emerged from a tight defensive battle with a 20-19 first-quarter lead, lengthening it to 12 points at halftime.

Atlanta expanded its lead to 20 points—73-53—with 4:21 left in the third period but as the quarter ended, the Cavaliers made their late move.

Cleveland cut Atlanta's lead to 83-67 at the end of the third period, keeping its momentum in the early moments of the final quarter.

NBA Standings. Eastern Conference. Atlantic Division. N.Y. Knicks 4, Philadelphia 3, Boston 2, New Jersey 1, Washington 0. Central Division. Cleveland 4, Detroit 3, Chicago 2, St. Louis 1, Kansas City 0. Western Conference. Midwest Division. Detroit 4, Milwaukee 3, Indiana 2, Chicago 1, Cincinnati 0. Pacific Division. Portland 4, Seattle 3, Los Angeles 2, Golden State 1, Phoenix 0.

Sunday's Games. Seattle 85, Philadelphia 81 (Gard 23, Brown 16, McGinnis 24, Erving 24, Le. Los Angeles 107, Kings 96 (Russell 24, Abdul-Jabbar 24, Boone 23, Ford 11, New Orleans 107, Jazz 107 (Lanier 30, Porter 17, Maravich 20, Jam 20).

Portland 119, N.Y. Knicks 93 (Gard 22, Hollins 22, Monroe 20, Lyle 18, Atlanta 107, Cleveland 106 (Russell 24, Bates 17, Brewer 20, Russell 18).

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NHL Standings. Campbell Conference. Patrick Division. N.Y. Islanders 10, Boston 9, Philadelphia 6, Atlanta 5, N.Y. Rangers 4, St. Louis 3. Smythe Division. St. Louis 10, Chicago 9, Vancouver 8, Minnesota 7, Colorado 6.

Wales Conference. Norris Division. Montreal 12, Los Angeles 11, Pittsburgh 10, Detroit 9, Washington 8. Adams Division. Boston 11, Buffalo 10, Toronto 9, Cleveland 8.

Sunday's Games. Washington 4, Minnesota 2 (Bryant, Monahan, Leford, Charney, Boga). Detroit 4, Philadelphia 3 (Boggs, K. K. K.). New York 4, Los Angeles 3 (Lyle, Jam, Jam, Jam).

The Year of Award-Winner Randy Jones

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (UPI)—When Randall Lee Jones was told that he had been voted the Cy Young Award, he said: "After last year, I kind of expected it. I would have been disappointed and frustrated if I didn't win it. I think Koussman is in the same situation I was in in 1975. Last year nobody had to ask, 'Who's Tom Seaver?' This year nobody had to ask who Randy Jones was."

While he talked from his home in Poway, Calif., his wife Marie came into the room carrying their 8-day-old daughter, Jami Helen. Another daughter, Staci, is 2. Randy signaled thumbs up, hung up the phone and kissed Marie.

"I'm going out of my mind," he said. Then he telephoned Steve Baras, president of the San Diego Padres, who was getting ready to fly to New York for baseball's first draft of million-dollar players. "Mix yourself a martini," Randy's boss said. "I'll have an extra one on the plane."

"I'll have champagne," Jones said. "It's already chilled."

Bizarre Life. For a pitcher who is about as fast as the

Art Buchwald

Carter Is Good for U.S.

WASHINGTON—A meeting of the American Society of Humorists, Satirists and Political Cartoonists was held in the basement of the First Baptist Church of Washington last Wednesday morning to discuss the effects of the election on our profession.

Everyone was bullish about the results, believing that Jimmy Carter would provide us with excellent material for the next four years. (Our society always asks what our country can do for us, not what we can do for our country.)



Buchwald

"Any guy who says I will never be to you," said one cartoonist, "can't be all bad."

"I'm sorry for Jerry Ford," said another cartoonist, "but I needed Carter's teeth. No one ever knew who I was drawing when I sketched Ford."

A political satirist said, "The beauty of Carter is that he's the first president after whom we know lusts after women for his heart. That in itself is a big plus. We've had presidents who did it and presidents who didn't do it. But this is the first president who has said 'I can't do it but I think about it a lot.'"

"What I'm looking forward to," said another political satirist, "is the family. Billy Carter, Jimmy's brother, Miss Lillian and Amy, his daughter, should keep us in business for a year."

A political cartoonist said, "And don't forget we have Sunday school and Plains, Ga., to work with. All we have to draw is a peanut and a Bible and everyone in the country will know whom we are talking about."

"Carter's administration could be a Camelot for humorists and cartoonists," someone said.

"Of course, we're going to miss Rockefeller," someone else said. "Fritz Mondale is a nice guy, but he's no Rockefeller."

"You can say that again," a columnist said. "But then again, Rockefeller was no Agnew."

"You can say that again," another cartoonist said. "When we draw him we'll have to write on his coat, 'Fritz Mondale, Vice-President of the United States.'"

"Dole was easier. All you had to do was draw a guy who looked like Nixon, holding a hatchet in his hand, and everyone knew who he was."

"I don't want to throw a wet blanket on this meeting," another cartoonist said, "but do you realize we're not going to have Henry Kissinger to kick around any more?"

"I forgot that," someone said. "What are we going to do without Kissinger? He was great for laughs."

"And so easy to draw," another said. "I'm sick about losing Henry. He put bread on our table."

"There'll never be another Kissinger," someone said. A stand-up comedian tried to cheer us up. "Forget Kissinger. We've got Pat Moynihan and S.I. Hayakawa in the Senate. They could make up for Henry. We never expected Kissinger to last forever."

"It's funny, I did," I said. The president of the society stood up. "Can we get on with the business of this meeting? I propose we send a telegram of congratulations to Jimmy Carter and wish him well and tell him that if he makes as many boobyholes in the White House as he did in the campaign, he'll get no complaints from us."

"I second it," someone said. "All those in favor, say Aye. Opposed? The ayes have it. Herb Block will now lead us in the closing prayer."

VERDUN, France, Nov. 8 (UPI). —Construction workers yesterday unearthed an ammunition dump containing four tons of German and Austrian World War I shells, according to city authorities.

ITALY, Nov. 8 (UPI). —The police have recovered a valuable masterpiece by a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci a year after it was stolen from a country church.

They said Saturday the 16th-century masterpiece by Giamptino, a Madonna and Child between Saint Jerome and Saint John the Baptist, was worth an estimated 700 million lire (\$898,000). It was stolen from the parish church of Ospedaleto in the province of Arezzo, 35 miles southwest of Milan.

The police said they found the painting wrapped in plastic garbage bags in a towtruck they stopped for a routine check. The two men in the truck, Dario Bonasanti, 30, and Diego Bottani, 39, were arrested.

Experts said the painting was in good condition although it appeared to have been kept in a moist place.

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